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••• ATLANTIC EDITION •••

Roosevelt Offers Crop Plan As Landon Prepares to Give Crucial Speech on Farm Policy

President Moves to Have Government Insure Crops on All-Risk Basis

Farmer to Use Surplus as Premium

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—Acting under a mandate from President Roosevelt, officials speeded plans today for an "ever normal granary" system of crop insurance and a long-time program designed to combat drought on the Great Plains.

Before departing from Washington, D. C., last night to attend his mother's 82d birthday party at Hyde Park, N. Y., the President announced the appointment of two committees to work out a permanent "drought and land use program" for submission to the next Congress.

Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, heads the new five-man committee to work out a plan of "all-risk" crop insurance in co-operation with national farm organizations.

Cooke Named Chairman

Morris L. Cooke, rural electrification administrator, was named chairman of a special committee of eight to report by Jan. 1 on a "long-term program for the efficient utilization of the resources of the Great Plains area."

In a letter to Secretary Wallace and the other members of his committee—Dr. A. G. Black, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural economics; H. R. Tolley, agricultural adjustment administrator; Wayne C. Taylor, assistant secretary of the treasury, and Ernest G. Draper, assistant secretary of commerce—the President said:

"The Government's long-time drought and land-use program should be completed and put into operation at the earliest possible moment and immediate steps are to be taken with this objective.

Permanent Program

"The time has come to work out permanent measures guarding farmers and consumers against disasters of both kinds—price collapses resulting from surpluses and disappearance of foreign markets, and failure of crops due to drought. Crop insurance and a system of storage reserves should operate so that the surpluses of fat years could be carried over for use in the lean years."

The President suggested it "may be found wise" to limit the application of the plan the first year to one or two major crops.

"There should be no question," he said, "that the welfare of the entire nation would be served by including, as keystones of our agricultural policy, crop insurance and storage of reserves along with conservation of soil and water, better land use, and increased farm income."

Although details of the crop insurance plan were not officially announced, it is known that agricultural department officials have been working on a tentative program under which a farmer would pay a premium, consisting of a certain percentage of his crop in bumper years, and then would receive an insurance payment in the form of these commodities when his crop proved poor.

Normal Granary Plan

The commodity premiums collected by the Government would be stored, either in warehouses or under seal on the individual farms. This would be an attempt to work out an "ever normal granary" plan.

It appeared today that crop insurance plans first would be worked out for wheat, cotton and corn—in that order. Roy M. Green, official at the agriculture department, said nearly 100 persons had been assembling data for several months, as a possible basis for crop insurance.

Mr. Green said data on "sample" counties had been assembled from the production reports between 1930 and 1935 of some half-million wheat farmers.

A similar study on a half-million cotton farmers who cultivated 38,000,000 acres of that staple also has been under way. Mr. Green said insurance data on 55,000,000 acres of corn, involving another million farmers, likewise was being pushed.

Idea Used in China

Crop insurance is not a new idea. Secretary Wallace has declared that China for centuries stored grain in good years as a protection against poor yields.

Mr. Green expressed the view that a plan as sound as the present system of life insurance can be developed. He declared that if the average wheat farmer agreed to pay a premium of from one to two thirds of his crop above normal in surplus production years, he could be guaranteed a 75 per cent of normal crop in poor years.

Mr. Green said farmers must be assured enough in bad years to meet fixed charges—taxes, debts and seed for another crop—and at the same time not be paid so much that they would be encouraged to neglect crops.

Governor's Present Tour Seen as Turning Point of Campaign

Three Talks Slated In Middle West

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 21—Faced by President Roosevelt's announcement today in support of all-risk crop insurance, Gov. Alfred M. Landon and his political advisers were learning how politics is played in the big leagues. For tomorrow night is the Republican candidate's big farm speech in Des Moines, Iowa, and there is reason to believe that he was going to mention crop insurance. What he will do now is open to conjecture.

Governor Landon did his best to counteract the political effect of President Roosevelt's statement by releasing for publication today the general endorsement of crop insurance contained in the speech he will make at Des Moines.

Quotes from Farm Speech

He said, "This is what I wrote in my farm speech days ago, and have been discussing with farm leaders for months." In reference to the Roosevelt statement he added, "I am glad to see any well-considered approach to crop insurance made."

In his Des Moines speech Governor Landon indicated he will say, "I am going to mention a subject that is in neither platform—crop insurance. It is a question in which we have long been interested in Kansas. In fact, some of our Republican leaders in farm legislation have been in the forefront in working on it.

"We realize that there are difficulties; but insurance companies are writing policies today covering risks that they didn't consider feasible a few years ago. I believe that the question of crop insurance should be given the fullest attention."

Discussed Grange Plan

The Governor pointed out that he has long been interested in crop insurance and discussed it with Louis J. Tabor, master of the National Grange, who visited him at Topeka about two months ago. Subsequently, Mr. Tabor presented the Grange-sponsored program to President Roosevelt at Hyde Park, N. Y.

In regard to the remainder of the Washington statement—reference to a long-range land use program—it was pointed out here that it follows the general lines recommended by Governor Landon to President Roosevelt two years ago following a Landon conference with representatives of Harry Hopkins, federal relief administrator.

Not long ago Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas—than whom no man is more experienced in farm-belt politics—announced that he would introduce a crop insurance bill in the next term of Congress—if re-elected in November. Landon platform-makers at the Republican convention in Cleveland, Ohio, as well as the Republican "brain trust" had conferred and thought seriously of including such a recommendation in their platform. For various reasons it was left out, for later use.

Thus, the idea of crop insurance was left hanging in mid-air, awaiting some shrewd politician to make it his. Apparently both presidential candidates were reaching for it, and President Roosevelt got there first—maybe by two days.

For President Roosevelt to make

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Creditor Lands Invited to Lead Way to Stability

Economists of Six Nations Draft Recommendations for World Recovery

Sponsorship Notable

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—Creditor nations must lead the way to effect "a general policy of less restriction and more trade" in bringing about economic expansion and stabilization of world political relations, according to the Economic Advisory committee to the Joint Committee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the International Chamber of Commerce in a report today.

The recommendations of the committee, which include a program of economic reconstruction, are to be presented to the International Chamber of Commerce at its Paris meeting in October and to trustees of the Carnegie Endowment at their semiannual meeting in December.

Among members of the committee are economists from six nations working under the chairmanship of T. E. Gregory, professor of economics of the University of London.

"An ective campaign is necessary in every country to inform public opinion of established facts," the committee holds, adding that "by working for the common good, each individual of each nation will do his part to remove the fear which oppresses all who think and to realize the hope which they all share."

Direct Negotiations Urged

"Policy, debt, currency and trade in particular, the movements of raw materials and men must be considered as parts of one great problem," the report continues. "The solution of each part is necessary for and helps the whole. By that general solution we shall not only secure trade and prosperity but a real peace and of value to all.

"In politics the leading nations should seek without delay by a closer understanding to substitute friendship for fear and to stabilize the politics of the world. Direct negotiations between these few nations are immediately imperative and should be supported by public opinion in all countries."

Unless closer understanding is obtained by nations within the near future, great risks to peace may be run, the committee holds. All peoples are concerned in a happy settlement of problems, it stresses.

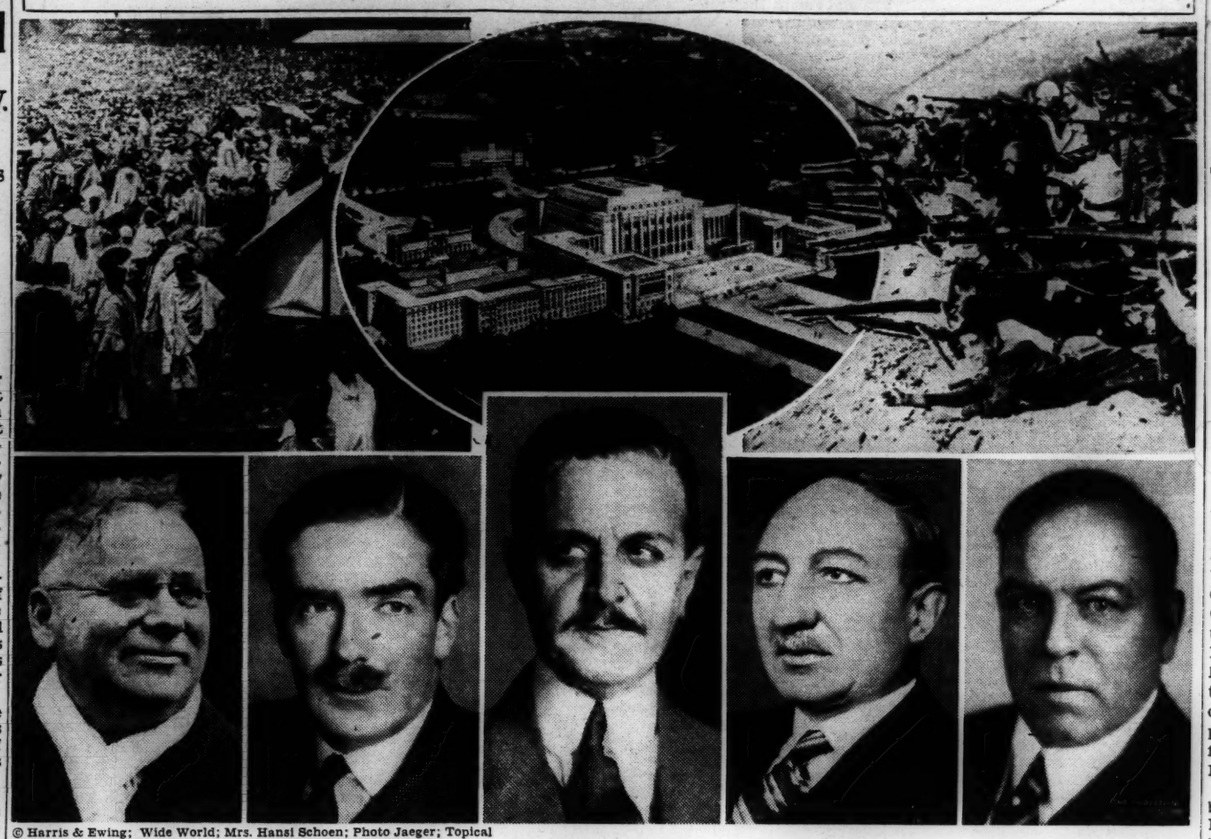
"There can be no question, without a real sense of security, of arresting the armament race between nations," the report continues. "There can be no security unless confidence in the future is restored—based upon international justice."

Committee Is Distinguished

Besides Professor Gregory, the personnel of the committee includes Dr. E. Boehler, professor of economics, Technische Hochschule, Zurich; Bertil G. Ohlin, professor of economics, University of Stockholm; Dr. Leo Pasvolsky, staff member of The Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Andreas Predohl, professor of economics, Institut für Weltwirtschaft, Kiel; and Charles Rist, formerly professor of economics at the University of Paris and honorary deputy-governor of the Bank of France.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and F. H. Fontener Van Vlissinger, president of the International Chamber of Commerce, are joint chairmen of the committee which engaged the economists to make the study.

Ethiopia and Spain—Vital Problems at Geneva



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Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs. **Anthony Eden**, Britain's Foreign Secretary. **Dr. Saavedra Lamas**, Of Argentina, Elected President of the Assembly. **Yvon Delbos**, France's Foreign Minister. **W. L. Mackenzie King**, Canada's Premier, Heading Delegation.

Upper Left—View of Addis Ababa, Capital of the Ethiopian Empire and Still Center of Diplomatic Juggling. Center—The New League of Nations Building. Upper Right—Spain Embroiled in Civil Strife

Spain Prepares League Protest On Fascist Aid

MADRID, Sept. 21 (AP)—The Spanish Government, authoritative sources declared, will protest to the League of Nations against alleged support of the Fascist rebellion by Germany, Italy and Portugal in disregard of the European "hands-off" agreement.

The Spanish delegation to the League, it was learned from usually unimpeachable sources, went to Geneva armed with what it regarded as incontrovertable evidence the insurgents were receiving "subterranean" aid from those three countries.

The Government said that an Italian aviator, captured behind government lines at Talavera de la Reina, was being held as living proof of foreign support of the Fascists.

It was believed that the Spanish delegation at Geneva would attempt to prove the existence of a pact between Gen. Francisco Franco, commander of the insurgents, and each of the nations it suspects.

According to well-defined rumors circulating in the capital, General Franco has agreed to various concessions to Germany and Italy if the rebellion succeeds.

The most important concession, reports indicate, would be to cede the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean as a war base.

Germany, the reports said, would be allowed to fortify the city of Ceuta in Morocco, commanding the Straits of Gibraltar and had been promised use of ports on the northwest Spanish coast as strategic refueling bases.

Gasoline attacks on Alcazar fail: Page 5.

League Revision Big Geneva Issue

Anglo-French Peace Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris, Sept. 21

TERMS of a new French peace plea to be launched soon were agreed to by Anthony Eden, British foreign secretary, and Leon Blum, French premier, at a conference here, it is learned on good authority. Details are not yet available, but it is known that the plea will take the form of an "appeal to the conscience of the world."

Speaking at Rouen yesterday, Edouard Daladier, French minister of national defense, announced that these important French proposals will be made "within a few days" and would prove in a practical way France's will for peace.

Preparations for a five-power conference are closely linked with these imminent French propositions by observers here.

It is stated that every possible concession to Germany will be agreed to by France in the effort to bring the Reich to the conference table and that thereby the prospect of holding the London meeting early in November with both Germany and Italy present has been greatly improved.

One Group Seeks Wide Power to Deal With Menace of War

Other for Arms Cut

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 21—It remains doubtful whether there will be sufficient material before the League to indicate in what sense a revision of the Covenant should be undertaken, if undertaken at all, by the Assembly now in session. But it obvious that the two opposite tendencies which manifest themselves may be given in broad outline as follows:

1. A strengthening of Article 11 to permit the Council to deal with the menace of war; and the rigorous maintenance of Article 16 which imposes sanctions on the aggressor, in the interest of the status quo.

2. The fulfillment of Article 8, which calls for disarmament, and of Article 19, which admits the reconsideration of treaties; together with less insistence on the coercive measures of Article 16, and more on conciliation and compromise.

Extremes of Opinion

The chief difficulty is that for one set of nations the League is nothing if it does not protect their territorial acquisitions, and be employed against changes, especially in Europe, and these nations are therefore not disposed to permit any real alteration of the punitive clauses of the Covenant, or to facilitate the working of the vague machinery for revision.

Another set of nations has become alarmed at the possibility of "sanctions" being used to prevent

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Air Route Plans Completed From San Francisco to Manila

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—Regular weekly passenger and airmail service between San Francisco and Manila will be established on Oct. 21, the Pan American Airways announced today. Flying time between the two cities is given as six days. Eastward service out of Manila is scheduled for Oct. 29.

The air distance between San Francisco and Manila is 8200 miles, and the flight will be divided into five stages. The first will be from San Francisco to Honolulu; the next to Midway Island; the third to Wake Island; the fourth to Guam, and thence over the last leg of the journey to Manila, where the airplane is scheduled to arrive on Tuesday.

Pan-American Airways said today they expected a heavy traffic over this route and that 1100 applications for transportation were on file.

The company has three 26-ton Martin flying machines and expects to maintain its schedules between San Francisco and Manila with this equipment.

The schedule calls for take-offs from Manila every Thursday for San Francisco.

The inauguration of passenger service over the Pacific follows nearly six years of preparation and is the world's first trans-oceanic airline. Nearly 500,000 miles have been flown in prepartory flights during the last year.

Dutch Dirigible Line Across Atlantic Planned

LAKEHURST, N. J., Sept. 21 (AP)—Plans for formation of a Netherlands company to operate a trans-Atlantic dirigible passenger and commercial service to the United States and a report that German zeppelin interests were considering construction of a landing field in this country held the attention of aviation officials today.

Birds," a flying group whose membership is limited to pilots who learned to fly before 1914. C. R. Smith, president of the air lines, will be their host.

Route Blazed by Ovington Marks Air Mail Festival

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—The twenty-fifth anniversary of Earle Ovington's first official airmail flight from Nassau Boulevard gardens to Mineola, L. I., a distance of 10 miles, will be observed Wednesday, when the American Air Lines will fly one of its new transcontinental ships over the route Mr. Ovington followed.

Mr. Ovington's flight was regarded as a "stunt" by many persons, but as a serious matter by the post office department, which was then headed by Frank Hitchcock. The airplane used on this first flight was equipped with a 50-horsepower motor and had a cruising speed of 60 miles an hour. With a pilot, a tank of gasoline and 50 pounds of mail, it was considered well loaded.

The big flying machine which will cover the route on Wednesday is equipped with two Cyclone motors developing 1000 horsepower each and has a top speed of more than 200 miles an hour. It will carry 21 passengers and hundreds of pounds of mail and express. The passengers will be a delegation from the "Early

Economics in the Campaign

Why President Roosevelt Rejected Monetary Stabilization in 1933—And Why Governor Landon Would Have Done the Same

By H. B. E.

Thrice weekly—on Monday, Wednesday and Friday—during the campaign, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S *financial editor will devote this department to a discussion of the economic background of leading issues in American politics. The purpose of these discussions is not to dictate opinions, but to contribute information and analysis which will be of service to the reader.*

WHEN I wrote on Friday that President Roosevelt, as charged by Governor Landon, "turned his back on this international co-operative effort" at the London Monetary and Economic Conference in midsummer, 1933, I did not have at hand the book on the conference by James P. Warburg, financial adviser to the American delegation. Now I have referred to the book, called "The Money Muddle."

Mr. Warburg says that, in the first week of June, 1933, "A plan for stabilization of the three exchanges (the United States, Great Britain, and France) during the life of the conference was cabled to Washington for the President's approval. Both France and Great Britain had agreed."

As Currency Force

At the time the plan was referred to as a "currency truce." Mr. Warburg does not mention the rate that was decided upon; but from verbal sources I gather that it was $4.05-$4.10 to the pound, or the then prevailing level. The President flatly rejected the proposal. "Not only that," says Mr. Warburg, "but in his message the President made it clear that the door was not even left open for further negotiations." This was on June 21.

Raymond Moley, popularly known as the President's chief brain truster, was then dispatched to London to interpret the President's desires to the American delegation, who were "almost as puzzled as the rest." With the help of Mr. Moley the conferees framed "a perfectly innocuous declaration" in favor of monetary stabilization. Once more the totally unexpected happened. "Not only did the President refuse to approve of the declaration," Mr Warburg says, 'but he sent a message to the conference that made its death a matter of days."

This was the famous message of July 3, sent from the U. S. S. Indianapolis off Campobello island. The message made the world put on its thinking cap. For it went much further than to bury all hope of stabilization during the conference; it seemed to exclude it for all time, the President advocating an entirely new monetary organization based upon a stable commodity price level, rather than upon stable foreign exchange rates.

What a difference a currency arrangement might have made to recent history (assuming the truce rate to have been maintained) is indicated by the fact that the present unstabilized rate is running around $5.06 to the pound, compared with the proposed $4.05-$4.10.

Issue of Dispute

Whether the President acted rightly or wrongly is an issue of great and technical dispute. In my opinion, he was perfectly justified. Mr. Roosevelt, as I said on Friday, wanted elbow room in order to pursue a reflationist policy. He had not quite crystallized his monetary ideas. Otherwise, in his July 3 message, he would not have lectured other countries on the subject of budget deficits!

But he had crystallized his ideas to the extent of knowing that a premature stabilization of the foreign exchange rate for the dollar would have put a brake on internal reflation. And it was necessary to have elbow room in this respect because of the extreme deflation through which the country had passed.

Only One Basis

There was only one basis for agreement in London. This was a decision by the other countries to reflate along with the United States. Otherwise, if Mr. Roosevelt had allowed the exchange rate to be stabilized, the rate, which reflects the relation between national commodity price levels, would soon have got out of kilter. So Americans urged a common expansionist policy upon the London conferees. But France

(Continued on Page 9, Column 5)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, Sept. 21

Cuba—Newspaper Office Bombed

Smoldering political fires in Cuba flare explosively in a bomb that wrecked the Havana newspaper Pais and a portion of a Roman Catholic Church opposite. Concealed in a small delivery truck, the bomb causes four fatalities, 27 injured, and between $150,000 and $200,000 damages. Some blame Spanish Government sympathizers who allegedly were incensed by the Pais' pro-Fascist policy. Others blame foes of the Cuban Gomez regime. These foes allegedly are dissatisfied with the narrow scope of the President's recent amnesty order. Radicals are the common denominators of all suspicions. Consequently Cuban police officials are on a round up of Havana socialists, communists, anarchists and radicals generally. Many liberals are keenly discontented with what they deem the dictatorial status of Cuban Government, which, they assert, is dominated by the "strong man" Colonel Batista and his army.

Homing—Fliers Merrill and Richman Return

Dick Merrill and Harry Richman, trans-Atlantic fliers, who arrived in New York at 1:18, have spent more time on the ground than in the air since they took off Sept. 2 from New York.

From New York, the fliers rose elegantly aloft, spanned the ocean in 17 hours, 53 minutes, and sank involuntarily to a landing in a South Wales cow pasture. A week ago they took off cavalierly from Southport, Eng., and in due time were securely and involuntarily bogged in a Newfoundland mud featherbed. Exhaustion of gasoline caused both forced landings.

This day, in a thoroughly overhauled Lady Peace, the fliers, trailed by their rescuers, Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker's relief party, complete their round-trip trans-Atlantic flight.

Spain—Rebels Gain on Drive Toward Madrid

Position of the Spanish Government forces grows critical as Gen. Francisco Franco's Moors and legionnaires approach Maqueda. The Associated Press states that capture of this town opens up a 45-mile highway into Madrid. The Fascists advance, with machine guns, tanks and airplanes, offsetting constant governmental reinforcements. Government officials order all potential soldiers to stand by in barracks; they also strive to mobilize an air fleet to stop the Fascists on the road.

Fascist officials are allegedly dropping pamphlets in Madrid streets in

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Negus Flies To Intervene Before League

Temporary League Seat for Ethiopia Allowed Under Rules

Italians Waiting

Non-Intervention in Spain's Revolt Poses Problem for Assembly

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 21—The seventeenth Assembly of the League of Nations opened today with Manuel Rivas Vicuna of Chile, president of the Council, provisionally in the chair, until the election of Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, of Argentina, which followed in due course. It is peculiarly ironical that Dr. Lamas, who is coming here to assert the American doctrine of non-recognition of conquest should, if secret plans are carried out, have for his first task virtual recognition of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia.

The Ethiopians won their first brush with the League today while Haile Selassie was on his way by plane to fight for the Ethiopian cause. It was announced that the League committee on credentials had approved the credentials of all delegations except the Ethiopians. A report is to be submitted later on the Ethiopian problems. But it was announced that the League rules would allow the Ethiopians to sit in the Assembly pending further action.

Ethiopian Issue

It was also suggested that the question might have to go to the World Court.

For the single preoccupation for the moment of everybody here is the result of a conspiracy to eliminate Ethiopia through the Committee on Credentials. The argument that the credentials committee is merely pronouncing on immediate questions of fact and not prejudicing Ethiopia's position is scornfully rejected, for it is obvious that the exclusion of Ethiopia and the subsequent admission of Italy means an indirect consecration of the conquest.

It is so regarded by Premier Benito Mussolini, who has already promoted Renato Bova-Scoppa, Italian agent in Geneva, to the rank of Minister, in order to appoint him as permanent resident delegate. Baron Pompeo Aloisi and his suite have retained hotel accommodation for Tuesday.

But it was not easy to find candidates for the credentials committee in the circumstances.

Dr. Francisco Tudela y Varela of Peru was induced to accept the presidency.

Committee Personnel

The Assembly adopted the suggestion of Señor Rivas Vicuna that the Committee on Credentials should include the delegates from Great Britain, France, Russia, Peru, the Netherlands, Greece, New Zealand and Turkey.

The committee therefore consisted of the following: Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary; Yvon Delbos, French Foreign Minister; Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar; Dr. Tudela, Peruvian delegate, chosen chairman; Dr. Johan Paul Limburg Stirum of the Netherlands; Stéfán Osusky of Czechoslovakia; Nicholas Politis of Greece; Dr. Tewfik Aras, Turkey's Foreign Minister; William J. Jordan, delegate from New Zealand.

After the committee has acted, the Assembly will vote on the report and debate cannot then be suppressed. Not until this final act is consolidated will those who demand the return of Italy breathe freely.

Honoring South America

The welcome given Dr. Lamas has been remarkable. It is held that the honor accorded him has never been better deserved and it is intended that South Americans should realize that the League is far from being chiefly European.

In the elections for new seats on the Council, Bolivia is put forward, while it is arranged that a new Asiatic seat shall be created for China. Sweden has replaced Denmark and Latvia succeeds Portugal.

The greatest pressure is being put on Portugal, particularly by France, to participate in the non-intervention agreement regarding Spain. Spain asks that international commissions should operate on the Portuguese frontier to prevent importation of arms to the insurgents. As an alternative, France requests that Portugal, as well as Spain, should be placed out of bounds for the delivery of arms. There are delegates, however, who make no secret of their Government's readiness to recognize the Nationalist (rebel) junta at Burgos.

Depression Is Passing

Regarding economic questions, Secretary-General Joseph A. C. Avenol in his report for the year is on the whole optimistic. He says the depression is passing, although recovery is unequal. He denied that the upward trend is primarily due to rearmament. There is in League circles a desire for a revival of economic collaboration against the menace of the autarchy movement, but an indispensable condition is international confidence and political concord.

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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. The young person who opens a savings account certainly receives an ideal book to add to his library.
2. Bird, Bard, Ward, Word, Worm.
3. M, Ear, Egret, Martial, Reign, Tan, L.
4. Steam, Teams, Tames, Mates, Meats.
5. C over T (covert).

Social Security Income Seen as Puzzle for U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—What to do with the enormous sums of money soon to be pouring into the federal old-age annuity and unemployment insurance funds is puzzling members of the Social Security board.

Although they are more immediately concerned with the registration of 26,000,000 persons eligible for old-age pensions, scheduled to begin Nov. 1 and with the issuance of regulations and forms for the collection of payroll taxes immediately after Jan. 1, 1937, an even larger problem looms in the offing.

Within a few years, employers will be paying into the annuity and unemployment insurance funds 6 per cent of their payrolls. Employees will be paying 3 per cent of their earnings up to $5000. Nothing approaching these sums will be paid out in benefits.

Not Enough Obligations

It is estimated that in 1950—only 14 years away—benefit payments will amount to only $505,000,000, while tax collections will total $1,939,100,000. In 10 years' time, there will be a reserve of $9,509,000,000. By 1960, it will be more than $29,000,000,000 and in 1980 around $47,000,000,000.

Under the law, this reserve must be invested in Government obligations or obligations guaranteed by the Government. The amount of Government obligations now outstanding is about $34,000,000,000, so by 1980, in order to provide enough obligations for the fund, the Government will have to issue another $13,000,000,000 in bonds.

In other words, more governmental deficits will have to be created in order to issue the new bonds and taxes collected from workers and employers for old-age pensions will be used in paying these mounting debts.

Experts Oppose Plan

The payment of government debts by means of social security taxes has been opposed by many financial experts, who point out that Great Britain, after many years' experience with old age pensions, maintains no such reserves. Critics of the plan also point out that a government bond is a symbol of government deficit. A government only slightly in debt is nothing to worry about, they say, but a government $47,000,000,000 in debt is something to ponder over.

Henry Morgenthau, secretary of the treasury, explained to a congressional committee last session that "old-age pensions would be used progressively to replace the outstanding public debt with the new liability incurred by the government old-age annuities.

"To the extent that receipts from old age annuity taxes are used to buy out present and future holders of government obligations," he added, "that part of the tax revenue that now is paid out to private bondholders will be available for old-age annuity benefits, thereby minimizing the net additional burdens on the future."

John G. Winant, chairman of the Social Security board, defended the reserve plan in an address before the National Press club here last week.

"Essentially," he declared, "these reserves will constitute only a means of meeting the Government's liabilities over a period of time, and in theory are wholly within the precedents set by various sinking funds and reserves which the Federal Government has set up in the past."

He went on to remind the newspaper men that it will be 10 or 12 years before the reserves will have accumulated sufficiently to constitute a real financial problem. "Before that time," he said, "we shall have developed the system sufficiently to permit judgments based on greater knowledge and experience."

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Kane Bombing Injury Story Declared Untrue

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—The Navy Department today officially denied the statement of Seaman Kenneth Fitch, a member of the crew of the destroyer Kane, that he was wounded when an unidentified airplane attempted to bomb the Kane off the Spanish coast on Aug. 30.

Mr. Fitch wrote his mother in El Paso, Texas, that he was injured in the leg by a fragment of shrapnel from one of the six bombs dropped by the plane, none of which struck the destroyer.

Responding to a radio inquiry by the Chief of Naval Operations, the commanding officer of the heavy cruiser Quincy, who is in temporary command of the squadron of American ships near Spanish waters, wirelessed: "Statement untrue."

Opposition Rift Weakens Liberal Group in Victoria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic. — Dissension in the ranks of the Victorian parliamentary section of the United Australia party, the official state Opposition, has reached a climax by the walkout of eight members who have formed a country and liberal section. Led by A. Macfarlan, attorney general in the last U. A. P. government, their complaint is that the party needs revivifying by the infusion of a more liberal policy.

The defection of this group has seriously weakened the strength of the Opposition and the leadership of Sir Stanley Argyle, whose government was defeated at the last election.

Although the eight have moved to the cross benches and declared their freedom to vote as they wish, they say they will not leave the party completely. There is still a likelihood that they will be joined by others, although they have undertaken not to canvass for recruits from within the party.

According to Mr.Macfarlan, the new group was formed "to rid the party of its present conservative and unprogressive ideas." Their move was dictated solely by a desire to make the U. A. P. once again an "effective political force."

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

an effort to induce surrender and avoid bloodshed. In general the weight of the news spreads the impression that the war in Spain is rapidly approaching a crisis.

Sweden—Premier Ready to Resign

Axel Pehrsson, Agrarian Premier of Sweden for three months, announced today that his cabinet would resign Wednesday following Social-Democrat victories in Sunday's Chamber election, the Associated Press states.

Mr. Pehrsson took office after the Socialist Government of Premier Per-Albin Hansson resigned on June 15, following its defeat on an old-age pension bill in the Riksdag.

League—Ethiopian Problem Comes First

A visitor to the League of Nations, who had read the Covenant carefully, might conclude that Ethiopia invaded Italy, swept up the Tiber and enthroned the Lion of Judah in Rome. For as the Assembly convenes there are reports galore that the credentials committee is seeking means of barring the Ethiopian delegation from the session. Refusal to seat the African delegates is tantamount to recognizing Italy's conquest of Ethiopia.

Manuel Rivas Vicuna, Chilean delegate, addresses the Assembly, pleads for peace, urges that the mandate of the masses against war must be listened to, that the League must heed "the voice of Heaven that beseeches for peace on earth, good will toward men."

Carlos Saavedra Lamas, delegate from Argentina, stout advocate of non-recognition of Italian conquest of Ethiopia, is accorded a vigorous ovation, prior to his election to the presidency of the Assembly. China is to have the new Asiatic seat created on the council. Sweden replaces Denmark; Latvia succeeds Portugal.

The Spanish Government plans to protest alleged intervention by European powers in behalf of the Fascist rebels. This protest, if it materializes, will give substance to the most menacing issue before Europe—antagonism between communism and fascism. It was this issue that is believed to have absorbed Premier Blum and Foreign Secretary Eden of Great Britain in a pre-League conference. Reports abound that France and Great Britain will bend all their efforts to the end that Europe shall not be split into irreconcilable camps of Communists and Fascists. It ironically falls upon the democratic nations to keep the non-democratic systems from destroying themselves.

Farm—Crop and Power Program Studied

President Roosevelt takes preparatory steps looking toward a permanent program to stabilize American agriculture, just as if there were no Nov. 3 in the offing. Governor Landon studies and confers on farm matters, prior to his Des Moines speech tomorrow, when he will make his supreme bid for the farm vote.

President Roosevelt appoints two committees—one headed by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, to study details of a crop insurance plan; the other headed by Morris L. Cooke, rural electrification administrator, to evolve a long-range program for land uses.

The crop insurance plan is designed to protect the farmer against droughts and other calamities that cause fat and lean harvests. Basis of the tentative crop insurance plan is that surpluses of fat years would be impounded and paid out in crop premiums to policy holders to be sold in lean years. At first the plan might apply merely to one or two crops; beneficiaries would be those accepting crop limitation.

Governor Landon, seeking advice, hears that his Madison proposal for increased agricultural production is impractical. Clifford V. Gregory, editor of the Prairie Farmer, tells Governor Landon that the combined effect of both drought and crop restrictions from Washington have only barely achieved farm price parity. Both the dinner pail and pitch pork vote have to be bargained for this year, it appears.

Arkansas' Gov. J. M. Futrell urges the Government to relieve the South's sharecroppers, who live at the social nadir, around which most agricultural plans have circumpectly detoured. Governor Futrell urges the Government to make it possible for sharecroppers to purchase small farms and thus terminate their peonage. Norman Thomas recently directed a ringing challenge to the President that he squarely meet the sharecropper problem. The President in Arkansas at the time, extolled the virtues of Senator Joseph C. Robinson of that state.

Campaign—Jogged by Communist Talk

The political week begins with a long-distance tiff between the White House and William Randolph Hearst. A White House secretary takes exception to a New York American editorial charge that President Roosevelt receives the support of aliens hostile to the American form of government.

A White House statement is issued referring to a "certain notorious publisher."

Mr. Hearst, from Amsterdam, Holland, assumes the epithet is meant for him, and writes a bitter letter reiterating the charge.

Earle Browder, Communist presidential candidate, himself denies the charge against the President. Communists will not commit themselves to President Roosevelt; Communists are working for farmer-labor solidarity through a third party; "the Hearst-Landon campaign must indeed be weakening," if it needs such desperate stories "to bolster it up."

In this wise Mr. Browder answers Mr. Hearst, while President Roosevelt puts on the habiliaments of the country squire and calmly celebrates his mother's birthday at Hyde Park.

The President apparently is riding a new section of the political range where the fences are in an advanced stage of decrepitude. Three conferences, one already held, two to come, will seek to better relations between the Administration and business. Last week the President met with insurance executives. On Sept. 30 he is to meet with private utility officials, thus entering the very citadel of his opponents, and finally bankers are to be interviewed. It is all seen as an effort to blunt the edge of business hostility to the New Deal. What assurance the President can offer them short of announced abandonment of reform is problematical.

Col Frank A. Knox, tireless treader of the hustings, will speak in Los Angeles. The California Governor has assured the Republican vice-presidential candidate, that a militant campaign in California might carry the state for Governor Landon.

Earle Browder, puts a fine edge on irony, when he is given the right to speak over the Hearst radio station in Pittsburgh. The vehemently anti-Communist Hearst faction is said originally to have opposed the three scheduled Browder speeches but to have been convinced by legal counsel that the law demands equal opportunities for all political candidates.

Bouquets to the Road Finder

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—The Netherlands "Union of Young Students as Amateur Guides for Foreign Motorists" has just rendered its help to the 3000th driver.

This organization, started in Utrecht three years ago, has branches at The Hague, Dordrecht, Nijmegen, Haarlem, Heiden, Breda and Arnhem.

Membership in the Union can only be obtained by high-school boys after an examination. They have to prove that they have a working knowledge of French, German, English and Dutch, traffic rules and motor-plates, so that they are qualified to help foreign motorists on their way, if stranded. The ultimate aim is to serve and promote tourism as well as safe traffic.

During the high-school vacations the boys in all the towns where there are sections of the Union, are assigned everyday to certain traffic points.

The 3000th motorist to be helped was a Mr. Andrews from Bucharest who came to attend the celebrations at the Hague of the birthday of Sir Henry Deterding, oil magnate. Mr. Andrews was stranded in the heart of the city and was guided by one of the members of the Union, Tonnie Boom, to his hotel. As it was a specnal occasion Tonnie got a bouquet of flowers.

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Landon Prepares Crucial Speech On Farm Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

a farm statement at this time, when Governor Landon was about to make his long-awaited and crucial farm speech was characterized by frustrated commentators as "a typical piece of Roosevelt white-rabbit politics."

Thus begins another pivotal week in the Republican campaign. Governor Landon faces three important speeches—on farm policy, reciprocal treaties, and social security. He takes a considerable risk but has also an opportunity in each of these speeches, and it must be recorded that the Topeka entourage starts its week today with greatly mixed emotions. On each subject there is the dual political danger of attacking too much and promising too little. Governor Landon is speaking exclusively in farming territory, while his remarks are being radiocast to every corner of the nation.

Farmers Uncertain

The mid-west farmers are in dubious and uncertain mood, if the prevailing refrain heard here is typical. The 1936 drought seems to be at an end; grateful rains have fallen almost everywhere. In some places, as in Oklahoma, the moisture is producing some fine late crops. But everywhere, the recent precipitation—and the probability that there will be more—enhances the chances for a bumper wheat crop next spring, with good corn crops to follow. Cotton, too, is promising.

A record wheat sowing is in prospect for Kansas this year, reports J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, and the same thing is true in verying degree elsewhere in the wheat belt. Mr. Mohler says, "A large amount of land that was planted in corn last spring and grasshoppers and drought got during the summer, is being sown to wheat. That land is in particularly fine condition for wheat this fall. All of our preliminary estimates show a larger acreage this year than a year ago." And a year ago, all previous records were broken with a planting of 14,103,000 acres, so that a 15,000,000-acre crop for 1937 is in prospect. On that basis, Kansas alone might provide half the wheat required for the entire United States.

Under these circumstances, farmers are wondering where prices will be a year from now, or sooner. It took two years of crop restriction and two years of drought to give them their present parity prices. With bumper crops—and possibly ruinous prices—threatening ahead; they are asking whether a Republican or a Democratic New Deal administration will be more helpful and generous. On the basis of recent experience, they have found the Democrats considerably more open-handed.

Face Two Possibilities

These farmers are not receptive to panaceas, but they would like checks. Landon budget-balancing economy is hardly politic in such circumstances. Farmers are faced by two stark probabilities: a still declining foreign market, and record crops. Some of their leaders hope to tackle the situation by long-range methods, such as retirement of marginal acreage, greater use of farm products in industry, etc., but nobody has much to offer as an immediate solution to surplus conditions except crop control and benefit checks. The farmers themselves might be satisfied with the checks, but thinking farm leaders wonder if the situation won't get worse and worse without crop reduction.

This is the prospect ahead for Governor Landon as his train journeys into the heart of wheat and corn-land. Atmosphere for his speech on reciprocal tariffs is a little rosier. Farmers in Wisconsin and other border states apparently were hit hard by the Canadian agreement and are susceptible to arguments about import of foreign foodstuffs. But originally, most of them supported the trade-agreement program and it is suspected that they support the broad program still, while objecting to certain ways in which it is applied.

Similarly, at Milwaukee the Wisconsinites are advanced experimenters in the field of social insurance, and Governor Landon must avoid the twin pitfalls of criticizing too much and sponsoring too little.

Progressives Sought

Meantime, at Topeka, the diverse campaign pursues its way. Hopes for lining up a considerable number of 1912 Theodore Roosevelt Progressives behind Governor Landon were enhanced by a statement given out by Marshall Stimson of Los Angeles, an original Progressive Republican and associate of Senator Hiram Johnson. He said: "My interview with Governor Landon was very satisfactory to me as a Progressive. While it may be said that Governor Landon does not possess some aspects of President Roosevelt's charm, one is impressed with the Governor's forthright honesty of manner, sincerity of purpose, and clear-headed vision of America's destiny.

"I am convinced that he is liberal-minded enough to advocate and do his best to put into action whatever new ideas are necessary for national welfare and he has the courage to stand for and fight for the preservation of the ideals of American Government, freedom of the individual and avoidance of bureaucracy."

The Jewish question has cropped up again. It is widely alleged—and newspaper stories to this effect were published over the week end—that a whispering campaign charging Governor Landon with anti-Semitism is under way. To meet the arguments, Felix M. Warburg of New York, described as "the outstanding Jewish leader in philanthropic welfare and social service work in America," today issues a warm statement of endorsement of Governor Landon.

Leaders Head Tickets

The real reason for this statement lies not in the whispering campaign—evidences of which are hard to find—but in the fact that the Democratic tickets in New York and Illinois are headed by outstanding Jews. Common political report is that the "Jewish vote"—however misleading the phrase may be—is strongly attracted to Roosevelt banners. Therefore the Republican leadership has seen the need of lining up stronger Jewish spokesmen behind Governor Landon.

In July, a similar attempt was made, and Jewish spokesmen endorsed Mr. Landon in Topeka, Washington, D. C., and New York. Now Mr. Warburg says, "Governor Landon's stand for opportunity of the individual, academic freedom and religious liberty, as expressed in his recent speeches and in his record, is in accordance with the best traditions of American democracy.

"Governor Landon's emphasis in his recent speeches on economy in government and efficient operation of relief while at the same time stressing the necessity that no man or woman should starve is, in my opinion, the proper approach to the problems that today beset us. His emphasis on more employment for labor and fair treatment of business is the only safe basis for recovery, for we must have an expansion of present enterprises and new businesses must be encouraged.

"For these reasons I intend to vote for Governor Landon."

Governor to Fish

The Governor has altered his trip schedule, and instead of spending an extra day conferring with Minnesota leaders, will put in Sept. 25 fishing in northern Wisconsin. He leaves Minneapolis, Minn., late Thursday night, Friday fishes in Wisconsin, and goes down to Milwaukee late Saturday. His list of guests was announced today, and besides the usual Kansan group will include Lyle Jackson, Republican state chairman of Nebraska; Frank Lloyd Jones, Republican publisher of Tulsa, Okla., and Gardner Cowles Jr., Des Moines publisher. Mr. Cowles' name is perhaps the most interesting, since his family publishes the Des Moines Register and Tribune, extremely influential independent Democratic papers which have supported the New Deal, as well as the Minneapolis Star.

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Striking Pupils Return To Pennsylvania School

HAZLETON, Penna., Sept. 21 (AP)—With six deputy sheriffs present, the Lattmer No. 2 school building in Hazle township was reopened today after striking pupils had prevented sessions since the first day of the new term Sept. 8.

Ropes which the students had stretched across the main door to prevent entrance of the teachers were removed and the new principal, Thomas Anella, and his three subordinates took charge of their rooms without interference.

Of the 140 pupils registered last term, 29 entered for class work and others were expected to report later in the day. Deputy Sheriffs reported that the children held a meeting at 8 o'clock and decided to return but that later the parents of many appeared and stopped them from going back.

The strike was a continuation of last spring's walkout in protest over the dismissal of John Smith, the principal.

Hull-Roosevelt Reciprocal Pacts Policy Attacked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—The Hull-Roosevelt reciprocal tariff reduction policy is once more becoming the center of Republican attack. William Hard, Republican radio announcer, interviewing Dan W. Turner, former Republican Governor of Iowa, on an extensive broadcast, reverted to the matter here Friday night as a preliminary to the expected onslaught by Governor Landon in one of his three major speeches set for this week's mid-western tour.

Mr. Turner attacked in particular the results of the Hull reciprocal agreement with Canada by which the tariff on cattle was lowered to the injury, he declared, of American cattle raisers.

Approaching the campaign from the viewpoint of issues rather than personalities, the Hull reciprocal tariff agreements have drawn one of the sharpest and most clean-cut lines between the two parties. In its tariff plank adopted at Cleveland, the Republicans advocated outright repeal of the Hull tariff agreements, as Governor Landon emphatically bound himself to support the platform.

Flexible Tariff

The Republican party, however, stands for restoration of a "flexible tariff," and proposes, according to the platform, to adjust tariffs "with a view to promoting international trade . . . and the attainment of a proper balance between agriculture and industry," at the same time demanding sufficient protection to defend the American farmer and wage earner.

The Democratic platform, on the other hand, pledges itself to uphold the Hull tariff program, but shades off this specific plank to add that it will continue adequate protection "against unfair competition or . . . goods produced abroad by cheap labor."

The Hull agreements for lowering tariffs have been attacked from the outset by Republicans, including John D. M. Hamilton, chairman of the national committee, Arthur Vandenberg and others.

In the big broadcast Friday night, Republicans Hard and Turner resumed the fray. Thus far the clearest issues that have been drawn between the parties are the reciprocal tariff and the Democratic surplus profits tax, which Governor Landon has attacked as "cockeyed," while the general issues are Democratic "extravagance" and the charge of personal government against the President. In the background is the differing personality of Governor Landon and President Roosevelt. Mr. Landon is expected to single out more specific issues in this week's trip.

Mr. Turner referred to Mr. Roosevelt's 1932 Baltimore speech in which he said "I know of no effectively high tariffs on farm products," and added that in any case "no such duties shall be lowered."

Jobless Give Labor For English Playground

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BISHOP AUCKLAND, Eng. — Forty jobless men have volunteered to give their labor for 29 weeks to further a scheme organized by the South Church Social Service committee, near here, to provide a children's playground.

A grant of £260 to cover the cost of the necessary materials and tools, and enable the volunteers to be supplied with working clothes and midday meals, has been promised by Mr. P. Malcolm Stewart, commissioner for the special areas of England and Wales.

Hawaiian Homestead Regulations Adopted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Continuing attempts to insure success of Hawaiian rehabilitation projects, the Hawaiian Homes Commission recently adopted a series of regulations to govern the choice of homestead applicants.

The regulations were adopted in connection with work being done in the islands to preserve the racial identity of Hawaiians and return them to their natural agricultural vocations wherever possible.

Following are among the more important rules enacted:

To select future homestead applicants from as pure Hawaiian stock as possible.

To select only the young and physically fit.

To select, wherever possible, persons with some degree of education and a record for industry, that they may be equipped to cope with modern farming problems.

To disqualify felons from leaseholds on commission lands whether the offense is committed before or after the grant of the homestead.

To make habitual intemperance, continued idleness, disorderly behavior, causes for cancellation of homestead leases.

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Secrecy Shrouds 1937 Autos With First Show on Nov. 11; Factories See Bumper Year

The motorcar industry has caught a glimpse of prosperity coming around the corner in a 1937 automobile. Hence, the National Automobile show opening in New York Nov. 11, and inaugurating the 1937 motor season, will be emblazoned with the slogan, "Pacemaker for American Industry."

Last year, the annual automobile shows were held for the first time in the fall rather than spring. This year, the New York show will start for the first time in the middle of the week, on Wednesday, Armistice Day. The manufacturers believe there is an advantage in having a full week end in the middle of the display period.

Conflict of Dates

Simultaneously, Boston authorities announced today that the Hub city would fall second in line to New York, the annual show in that city running from Nov. 14 through Nov. 21. This means that for five days, the Boston and New York shows will be running at the same time, an unprecedented conflict of dates.

Due to the sweeping popularity of automobile trailers, every show this year will equip an entire room to represent one of the 15,000 "trailer cities" in the United States where "tin-can tourists" can plug in on electricity and park as long as they like for a pittance. At least 15 trailer manufacturers will display their modern covered wagons in the New York show.

Pierce-Arrow will initiate the march of large automobile manufacturers into the trailer field with a de luxe model, serving notice on the traveling public that the motorcar industry no longer will remain apathetic toward the rolling home. The wonder is that motor magnates, usually jealous of their prestige, have left the trailer alone for so many years to be pioneered by more than 300 manufacturers independent of the automobile industry.

Packard and Studebaker were first to slide down the automotive ways early this month.

With these two exceptions, the large automotive plants are temporarily silent while vast sums of money are poured into new tools and dies along with extensive changes to be made in plant arrangements for economies and increased efficiency.

From Oct. 1 to 15 will be the busy period for new car announcements. Then will follow one of the swiftest car assembly races in years, with a production goal for October, November and December to exceed 1935 by more than 1,000,000 cars.

Advanced buying of materials tends to confirm predictions that manufacturers are getting ready for a year of pre-depression plant activities. They anticipate thousands of new jobs and the sounding of the "go" signal in laboratories prepared to crystallize progressive ideas in car designs and engine construction.

Packard tentatively has whipped its assembly line into action on its new "115" to provide for 65,000 jobs. The "120" (now $50 cheaper than last year) is slated for 50,000 sales. The anticipated production count for the 1937 season is 140,000 Packards, or twice the 1936 figures, which should put Packard in fourth place as a maker of passenger motorcars.

The introduction of hypoid gears into the 1937 Studebaker revives reports that several other manufacturers will equip their cars with this advance type of gear construction. Packard deserves credit for pioneering hypoid gears in rear axles. The technically-minded know that hypoid gears are midway between worm and spiral-bevel gears. For the layman, it is enough to know that hypoid gears allow for dropping the drive shaft without sacrificing road clearance at the rear-end differential. To some manufacturers, for instance, hypoid gears promise the removal of the unpopular driving-shaft channel that juts up in the center of the seating compartments. Other manufacturers see in hypoid gears the opportunity to lower car bodies and centers of gravity.

Studebaker has another innovation—an oil and motor cleaner which, it is claimed, will make oil changing necessary only twice a year to meet summer and winter and climatic conditions. Studebaker also retains its "overdrive" as optional equipment. "Overdrive" automatically changes the gear ratios in accordance with car speeds. For instance, when the car reaches 40 miles an hour, the motor speed is cut down one third without influencing the speed of the car itself. In the Dictator, overdrive and free wheeling can be cut off entirely by dashboard controls.

Several other cars will have some form of automatic control such as shifting mechanism on the steering column. But this is a long step away from the actual elimination of the clutch and transmissions which is occupying the inventive genius of the laboratories. There is a strong rumor that real automatic gear shifting will be offered in the 1937 spring models as optional equipment.

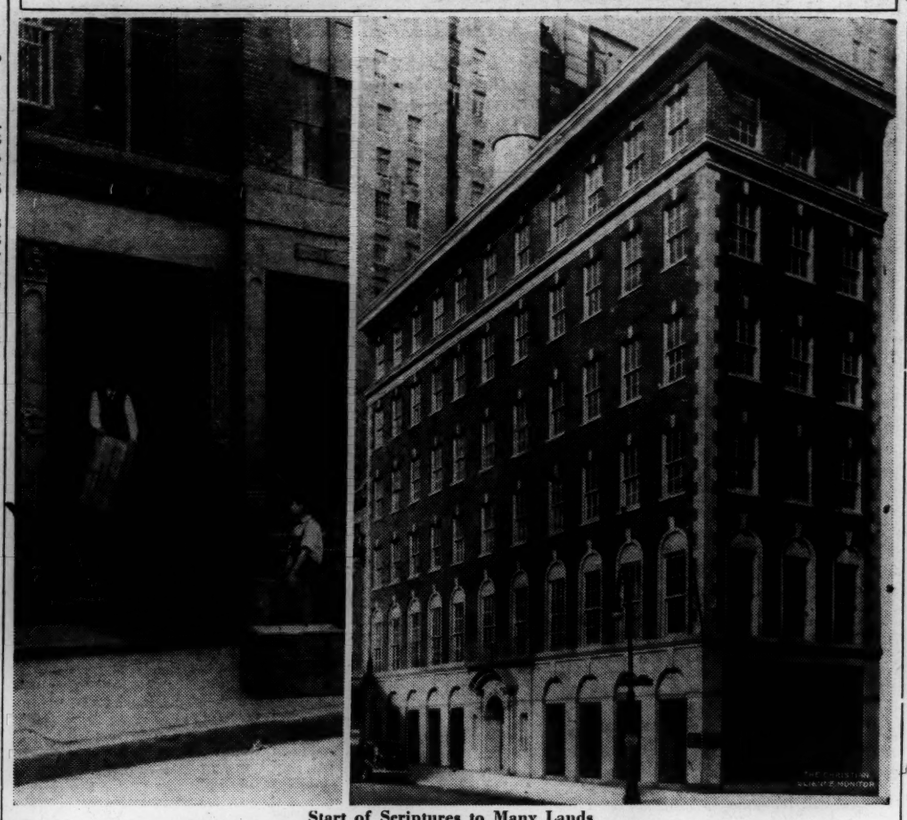
Despite its obvious advantages, automatic shifting is not greeted with open arms by the motorist who has driven for many years under the compulsion of shifting for himself. It is not easy to change rooted habits. As B. B. Bachman, former president of the Society of Automotive Engineers, put it the other day:

Advantage Is Limited

"Probably we realize that if a device is truly automatic, it can at best only have an advantage under limited conditions. Under other conditions, its operation would not be ideal. Then the operator would prefer to do something other than what the automatic apparatus is doing."

The advance of automatic gear shifts, however, is promised in the fact that every day more persons are learning to drive, many of them being women who have no mechanical background. To these and others to whom the effort of gear-shifting is difficult, if not irritating, automatic gear shifts are acceptable. This type of buyer promises to constitute an ever-increasing proportion of prospective car buyers.

'The Doorway of 100,000,000 Bibles'



Start of Scriptures to Many Lands

Left—Doorway of Old Bible House in New York, Through Which 100,000,000 Bibles Are Said to Have Passed
Right—New Headquarters of Bible House at Park Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street

Famous Bible House Moves To Uptown New York Site

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—The old red-brick Bible House, famous "doorway of a hundred million Bibles," has moved up-town.

After a period of 83 years at Astor place, during which the average output of Scriptural volumes, in whole or in part, was three every minute, day and night, the Bible House has opened its new six-story building at Park avenue at Fifty-seventh street.

134,179,512 Volumes

The actual count of books which passed through the portals of the former building for distribution throughout the four corners of the globe was placed at 134,179,512 and the number of languages into which it has been translated at 175, with 765 additional tongues and dialects. But the number of other doorways to individual human progress through which the works have passed is "a traffic that eludes the accountant's skill," according to the American Bible society.

Stressing the magnitude of the work carried on since 1816, when the society was organized, the 120th annual report tells of the achievements of colporteurs on the "front lines" who have seen the first-hand effects at home and abroad of placing the Bible in needy hands.

Active in 45 Countries

Their activities reach 45 countries through 10 home agencies and 12 foreign centers. The Philippine street sweeper, the Egyptian grocer, the Indian spinning woman, the Shanghai street boy, the Eskimo trapper and scores of other world types are among those who receive, often for the first time, a copy of the most widely read book ever published.

Field workers of the society are described in the report as "those who come to grips with the public, who meet the busy householder, the pedestrian, the inn keeper, the street bully, the inquisitorial police official, the argumentative bigot, the man of wrath, the man without hope, the cynic, the hostile crowd, the churchman friendly and the churchman indifferent." Stories of the beneficial effect of their mission are told in detail in the report to show that "faithfulness, tact and the power of the Word open the doors of men's hearts all over the world."

No Profit From Sales

The society has received no profit from the sales of the Scriptures, which are sold at the bare cost of printing and binding, and sometimes for less than that, it was emphasized. Maintenance expenses are borne largely by contributions and legacies.

The responsibility of the society has been "to encourage the wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment." Swinging around the globe in an arc of light, the work of selling Bibles brings to view many features of interest. It reveals, for example, that for several years China has been first in the list of nations showing an increased demand for these volumes.

More than 2,191,000 households in Japan have been visited at least once. In Mexico, 30 colporteurs were kept busy last year. During 1935 more than 7000 copies of the Gospel of St. Mark in Russian were distributed in countries bordering on Russia. Distribution in France was carried on extensively among penniless foreigners, including Armenians who had been taken to that country during the World War. In many countries foreign Bible societies cooperate.

Publishing Discontinued

Publishing was discontinued at the Bible House in 1922. Since then the contracts for printing have been let to various outside firms, but the passage of books through Bible House doors still is tremendous. In size, the works vary from "penny portions" of the Scriptures to pulpit Bibles.

In the vaults of the old Bible House on Astor place are plates valued at more than $1,000,000. They are for the printing of Scriptures in English and in 48 other languages.

Rare Bibles included in the collection at the library of the new house are the first complete Coverdale Bible, printed in 1535; an original King James Bible of 1611, a Bible printed in Latin in 1476, and the "Vinegar" Bible, printed at Oxford in 1717.

Voters' Signatures Registered in Chicago

CHICAGO, Sept. 21 (AP)—Chicago voters turned out 957,746 strong in 50 wards Sept. 19 in the city's latest move designed by its sponsors to eliminate election frauds through permanent registration, the tabulation disclosed yesterday.

Previously 139,339 persons had registered at the City Hall and in nine suburbs, bringing the total registration under the new system up to 1,094,085.

The law provides for a permanent record of all voters, with their signatures and other fundamental information. Those desiring to vote must sign applications for ballots. Their signatures must compare with their registered handwriting.

Italians Drive For Credits In Britain and U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 21—Coincidentally with the news of the impending Italian attempt to get credits in New York and to arrange refunding of Italy's war debt, the Monitor learns that Italo-British negotiations for a new clearing agreement are to be resumed this week or next.

Former negotiations broke down over Italy's insistence that Sterling credits which became available through new British purchases in Italy should be used to finance new Italian expenditures in Britain. British traders on the other hand wanted a substantial proportion of the credits to be earmarked for the payment of old debts, of which several millions are at present outstanding.

When the British Treasury officials, who are conducting the negotiations in Rome, failed to obtain concessions they returned home and left the matter in the hands of the Embassy staff. Now the Treasury is to take up the discussions once more. It is emphasized in Whitehall, however, that a substantial change in the Italian attitude is necessary if an agreement is to be reached.

Italy-U. S. Parley On Debt Refunding Hinted From Rome

ROME, Sept. 21 (AP)—Italy has hinted a desire for war debts refunding and new loans from the United States.

The new ambassador to Washington, Dr. Fulvio Suvich, probably will discuss Italian financial relations with the United States shortly after his arrival this fall, informed sources said.

The discussions would be based on two co-ordinated points:

1. Resettlement or refunding on a much lower scale of Italy's $1,014,065,749.13 war debt.

2. The possibility of floating a new loan.

Resumption of war debt payment to the United States on the present basis, reliable informants asserted, assuredly would not be considered.

Premier Benito Mussolini repeatedly has declared opposition to the war debts as they stand now, and Italy defaulted its June payment.

One official said that Italy is anxious to have full financial and commercial relations with the United States, and some sources gave credence to reports that Ambassador Suvich would seek to resume some form of war debt payment to further this desire.

The Government announced recently that foreign currency treasury bonds would be issued for sale in other nations, although the Johnson Act of Congress would bar a defaulting war debt nation from obtaining new loans in the United States.

Financial observers here, however, said that the bonds could be placed indirectly through individual sales, particularly to Italo-Americans, without violating the Johnson Act.

Coughlin Challenges Roosevelt to Disprove Communist Support

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 21 (AP)—The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin asserted here today that he was interested "in saving our country and Christianity, not by killing capitalism, but by curing capitalism."

Addressing an Iowa rally of the National Union for Social Justice, the Detroit priest who organized it said that needed cures were the payment of "a living annual wage" and the "elimination of private issuance and control" of money.

He also "challenged" President Roosevelt to repudiate what he said was the support of "Earl Browder and the Communist party."

Hearst Says Reds Aid President In Reply to White House Attack

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—William Randolph Hearst last night answered a White House statement which referred to "a certain notorious newspaper owner" as attempting "to give the impression that President Roosevelt accepts the support of alien organizations hostile to the American form of government."

The publisher, in a statement issued through Hearst newspapers here, entitled "A reply to the President," said:

"The President has issued a statement through a secretary. He has not had the frankness to say to whom he refers in the statement, nor has he had the sincerity to state his complaint accurately.

Sees Himself as Target

"Nevertheless, since his conglomerate party of Socialists, Communists and renegade Democrats has consistently, and rather ridiculously, tried to make me an issue in their muddled campaign, I think I am justified in assuming that I am the object of the statement, and that I may courteously endeavor to correct Mr. Roosevelt's misstatements and to set him right."

The White House statement referred to was issued Sept. 19 by Stephen T. Early, the President's secretary, and directly denied the passive acceptance of such support by the President.

Statement Cabled

Mr. Hearst's statement, cabled from Amsterdam, Holland, continued:

"Wherefore, let me say that I have not stated at any time whether the President willingly or unwillingly received the support of the Karl Marx Socialists, the Frankfurter radicals, Communists and anarchists, the Tugwell bolsheviks and the Richberg revolutionists which constitute the bulk of his following.

"I have simply said and shown that he does receive the support of these enemies of the American system of government, and that he has done his best to deserve the support of all such disturbing and destructive elements."

The statement says "he (President Roosevelt) was no sooner lected than he repudiated the Democratic platform and the established policies of the Democratc party since its inception, and adopted the platform of the Karl Marx Socialists in almost every word and letter," and that "he has since his election continually solicited the advice of Professor Frankfurter and his fellow radicals, and he has followed their guidance."

Browder Makes Reply

No reference to yesterday's article was contained in Mr. Hearst's statement but last night Mr. Browder issued a statement in which he branded it false and said "full evidence of its falsity has always been available to the public." He said "the supposedly 'secret' documents quoted could all be read in the Daily Worker (New York Communist newspaper) in April and May."

The Communist National Campaign committee announced the Daily Worker would say in an editorial today:

"Yesterday there blared forth on the front pages of his (Mr. Hearst's) entire chain of newspapers the following false and startling words: 'Communists can join . . . in . . . supporting Roosevelt, says Browder.'"

"What Browder had actually written, in a plea for a united front against reaction through a Farmer-Labor party, was: 'We Communists can enter such a united front with workers who support Roosevelt. Of course, we do not commit ourselves to Roosevelt in any way by this.'"

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Postum

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For full information on how to win, fill in and mail the coupon below. And be sure to give the name of the teacher you select as your faculty adviser. Don't delay. Enter this interesting contest right away. Send in your coupon today to 'blue coal', 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

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Please enter my name in the 'blue coal' Contest and send me full information on how to win
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June 22, 1936

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I am so well pleased with the 1936 Ford Coupe I purchased from you that I am taking the time to tell you of some of the results I have obtained from Ford cars.

In 1934 I purchased a Ford Coupe from your Company. I drove that car 36,000 miles in about fifteen months. I was very much satisfied with its economy and performance, and wish to say that I did not have any motor work done in that time.

I traded the 1934 Ford Coupe for a 1935 Ford Coupe. I found there were added improvements on the 1935 and it was a much better car than the 1934. I drove the 1935 coupe better than 44,000 miles with no repairs, except small incidentals. I was so well satisfied with the 1934 and 1935 Ford Coupes that I decided to buy a 1936. So far the '36 is far superior in every detail to either of the other two cars that I purchased from you, and my gasoline mileage averages 19.2 miles to the gallon.

I could not realize that there were such vast improvements in the various Ford cars, but I suppose manufacture will continue to improve, and there will be something better for 1937. I have driven various makes of automobiles and have never gotten the economy, satisfaction and reliability out of any of them that I have out of the Ford cars.

Yours very truly,
W. W. Gideon
3232 Minnesota
St. Louis

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Japan to Extend Naval Forces In Chinese Waters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Sept. 21—Sino-Japanese tension, which showed signs of relaxing last week, has been newly intensified as the result of the slaying of a Japanese consular policeman at Hankow.

The Navy Office today announced the decision to organize a special landing party and of reinforcing its naval forces now in Chinese waters, simultaneously accusing Chinese authorities of insincerity and procrastination in punishing persons implicated in the anti-Japanese outrages.

Used by Extremists

A Foreign Office spokesman in commenting on the Hankow incident stated: "We view the case with grave concern. It is essential that we clear off the inflammatory gases enveloping China."

While there is still no indication that the situation has passed from the control of the Japanese civilian authorities into the hands of the army and navy, every new outbreak of anti-Japanese violence increases the pressure from nationalist extremists and from the nervous Japanese community in China.

The newspaper Yomiuri today suggests that Ambassador Shigeru Kawagoe, besides seeking settlement of recent slayings, will press for satisfaction of Japanese desires on much broader Sino-Japanese issues, as the autonomy of North China, reduction of Chinese tariffs, establishment of air communication between Japan and China, and employment of Japanese advisers at Nanking.

Chima's promise to make "reasonable amends" for the slaying of the Japanese proprietor of a drug store at Pakhoi, Kwangtung, on Sept. 3, and two Japanese at Chengtu, Szechuen, on Aug. 24, had quieted Japanese agitation but the Hankow affair now renews Tokyo's demands.

Japanese Arms Parade Alarms Tientsin Chinese

TIENTSIN, Sept. 21 (AP)—The Japanese garrison here paraded yesterday with armored cars, tanks and five airplanes—a demonstration that brought expressions of alarm from Chinese residents.

They professed to see in the demonstration a reaction to the Fengtai incident, an alleged attack on a Japanese officer and his orderly by soldiers of the Chinese garrison.

(The Fengtai garrison surrendered to Japanese troops Sept. 19 and the Chinese commander apoligized publicly to Col. Renya Mutaguchi, commander of the Japanese embassy guard at Pieping).

PEIPING, Sept. 21 (AP)—Japanese troops yesterday began a three-day series of maneuvers throughout the Peiping area.

League Revision Big Issue Facing Geneva Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

the most desirable changes and to engage them in an economic and even military struggle against its real sentiments.

Intermediate Attitude

As between these two tendencies there is an intermediate attitude, which while theoretically favoring the application of Article 8 (disarmament) and Article 19 (revision) of treaties scarcely proposes practical steps toward their fulfillment.

This attitude would limit the military obligations of each nation under Article 16 (sanctions) to special regions, in which it is interested, indicated in advance. Thus while the whole world would be urged to join in economic pressure on a presumed wrongdoer, military duties under the Covenant would be strictly defined on a voluntary regional basis.

That it is not easy to reconcile these views is already evident. There is, indeed, on the one hand, a large and growing body of anti-sanctionists, who after recent experience are afraid lest the League should drag them unnecessarily into a general war over a trivial dispute instead of "localizing" each quarrel.

On the other hand, there is a very considerable body of sincere League supporters who cannot believe it will have any value if it is deprived of temporal power, and who urge that to try to "localize" war is to encourage war, which necessarily has in the modern world, an indivisible character.

Limit of Responsibilty

The idea of confining military responsibilities to specified areas appear to have won support in some British circles. It has been put forward by the French Government as a suitable solution of the controversy—as a half-way position between the abolition of military sanctions, and an unrestricted liability in each nation.

Thus Yvon Delbos, French foreign minister, in his communication to the League dwells particularly on this point. He recalls that Léon Blum, president of the council of ministers, affirmed France's attachment to the system of collective security, and emphasized the necessity of making a new arrangement in regard to the Covenant by restricting "to the Powers which are nearest, geographically or politically, to the Power that is attacked" the risk involved by any military assistance rendered to a state, that is a victim of aggression.

Two-Fold Problems

M. Delbos continues: "I myself urged the necessity of increasing the authority of the League without sacrificing any of the essential principles of responsibility and collective action which are embodied in the Covenant and endeavoring to evolve a practical method of increasing the effectiveness of the League."

"I explained that, in the French Government's opinion, there was no occasion to amend the Covenant, and that the immediate action must bear upon the conditions governing preventive action (Article 11) and those governing punitive action (Article 16). I defined the French conception of this two-fold problem."

"As regards Article 11, it is a question of preventing the abuse of the unanimity rule, and as regards Article 16, of bringing about a closer relationship between measures of economic and financial pressure and the application of military measures, while giving full value to the system of regional understandings. By this last term is meant any group of Powers whose union is based upon geographical situation or upon a community of interests."

There might be found a majority for the "interpretation" of the "unanimity rule," in connection with Article 11, which envisages a menace to peace. At present by unanimity is meant all powers, including the parties to the prospective dispute. Now this is absurd, and certainly negatives the purpose of the Covenant. It seems reasonable to suppose that some understanding on the legal considerations involved can be reached.

As to Article 16, it is clear that without really changing it—a proposal which would throw into helpless opposition the sanctionists and the anti-sanctionists—a protocol might be accepted by which no country would feel compelled to go to war in defense of League decisions, except in such cases in which it had given pledges under regional agreements.

If such a system is tacitly or openly adopted—and everything points to such a crystallization of diplomatic opinion—it would mean that the League would recognize regional pacts as part of its machinery—or, to put it the other way round, the signatories of the regional pacts would make use of the machinery of the League to fulfill their purposes.

It seems impossible, however, that nothing will be done to implement Article 19, which is an indispensable safety-valve. The fact of the matter is that the League requires for its effectiveness an all-round willingness on the part of the nations to act in a spirit of justice and of mutual concessions.

It is certainly important, too, that they should in the last resort stand together, conscious of their solidarity, in the face of "aggression"; but the primary object should be to make "aggression" less likely by removing grievances, altering irksome international conditions, which make for war, and pour oil on troubled waters, not fuel on the fire.

Enemies in War Embrace in Peace

By the Associated Press

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 21

AS FOREIGN consuls sprinkled the dust of European battlefields around the American Legion peace monument in Rockefeller Park yesterday, two spectators who were enemies 18 years ago met by chance, and their hearty greetings nearly "stole the show" from the dedication ceremonies.

They were Paul W. Cater, past commander of the Lakewood, Ohio, Legion post, and Joseph Cabania, German veteran of the World War.

As each spied the other in the crowd, they rushed forward, flung their arms around each other, and shouted their pleasure.

Mr. Cater was a machine gunner in the 145th Regiment, which battled Mr. Cabania's 110th German shock troop division on the Escaut river in Belgium.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on Oct. 4, 11, Nov. 1, 8; Dec. 6, 13; shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (11.79mc), and 7 p. m. (6.04mc) on Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

New York

New York City—Tenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Sept. 27; **Brooklyn**—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Oct. 18, Nov. 15, Dec. 20.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.84mc, on Sept. 27, Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25; Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 8.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Sept. 27; Oct. 11, 25; Nov. 8, 22.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on Oct. 4, 18; Nov. 1, 15.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Sept. 27; Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25; Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Canada

New Brunswick

Saint John—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CHSJ, 1120kc, on Oct. 11

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on Sept. 27; Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25; Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

President Calls Utility Men; Power 'Pool' Believed Goal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—In the second move of a series apparently intended to alleviate business and industry's fears of what Mr. Roosevelt would do if re-elected, the President issued over the week end invitations to a group of prominent power utility executives to confer with him and his government advisers here on Sept. 30.

The meeting will bring around the same table the protagonists in the intense legislative struggle over the "death sentence" bill which climaxed New Deal reform efforts in the last Congress and which gave rise to conservative beliefs that Mr. Roosevelt was working for socialization of big industry.

Champions of Capitalism

Representing private ownership and the great electric power utilities, which have so often been assailed by New Dealers as despoilers of widows and orphans, will be Wendell L. Willkie, president of Commonwealth and Southern; Preston S. Arkwright, president of the Georgia Power Company; Samuel Ferguson, chairman of the Hartford Electric Light Company, and Owen D. Young, chairman of the General Electric Company.

When they enter the President's office they will find seated with him such of his advisers as David Lilienthal of the TVA and Frank R. McNinch, chairman of the Federal Power commission, who have led consistently in the fight to clip the wings of the private utilities and bring them under more effective government regulation.

The parley with the private utility executives follows the conference with insurance leaders and will be followed by a similar conference with bankers. How much farther the President will carry this program is not yet clear, but the expectation is that he will summon the leaders in all of the major divisions of business, industry and finance before Election Day.

Reassure Utility Men

The major Roosevelt objective at the power conference will be to reassure the utility men as to the New Deal's plans for the disposition of electric power it will soon be generating in large quantities from its new dams in the Tennessee valley, Bonneville dam on the Columbia river, and others.

In regard to the Tennessee valley particularly, the President is represented as hoping to be able to convince his guests that he is satisfied now in having set up his "yardstick" for measuring rates; and that he has no intention of driving private utilities any further.

On the contrary, the official White House announcement explained that preliminary negotiations have been going on for months looking toward a co-operative pooling of public and private power generating resources in areas where the government is now involved. In other words, the emphasis is on co-operation rather than on hostility. The private utilities have ceased to be the villain in the piece to be loaded down with public opprobrium. They are instead, to be elevated to the rank of honored co-partners with the government itself.

Further, there will be the assurance that if re-elected Mr. Roosevelt will continue this policy of co-operation and cease any pressure toward more encroachment on the territories and markets of the private utilities.

Tells of Conferences

In his statement the President said: "The public interest demands that the power that is being or soon will be generated by the Tennessee Valley authority and at the Bonneville dam and other public works projects should be made to serve the greatest number of our people at the lowest cost and, as far as possible, without injury to existing actual investment. I have for several months been conferring with representatives of the Federal Power commission, the National Recources committee, the Tennessee Valley authority, and the Rural Electrification administration, as well as with utility executives, engineers and economists.

"These discussions indicate agreement to a remarkable degree that this objective can best be attained by co-operative pooling of power facilities within each region, including those of the federal projects, the privately-owned utilities, and the municipal plants, through the joint use of the existing transmission line networks under the control of the members of the pool.

"I am advised that by this means investment in transmission lines and generating facilities could be kept to a minimum, service strengthened, and large economies in operation effected."

Chattanooga Wants TVA Kept Free of Utilities

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 21 (AP)—The board of directors of the Chattanooga Citizens' council on Sept. 19 expressed fear that any agreement between the Tennessee Valley Authority and private power companies that "defeats the will of the people" will destroy confidence in the TVA.

In a telegram to David E. Lilienthal, power director of the TVA, Chairman A. E. Morgan and President Roosevelt, the council recalled that Chattanooga voters at a referendum election overwhelmingly indorsed TVA power to be municipally distributed "without the burden of private power, capital charges and profits."

The telegram was signed by L. J. Wilhoite, president of the council, and said the organization was "disturbed by the report that the TVA, with the approval of the President, may enter into a so-calied co-operative plan with private utilities for generation and distribution of power, including renewal of expiring contract with Commonwealth & Southern, which excludes Chattanooga from TVA power territory."

Legion Advised To Support Peace And Popular Rule

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 21 (AP)—National Commander Ray Murphy voiced a plea for universal peace today as thousands of uniformed World War veterans cheered him at the opening session of the eighteenth national convention of the American Legion.

"America will never start a war," Commander Murphy said, "but America cannot disarm, in the light of existing conditions.

Sacrifice Profit

"Guard against war through defense that will discourage attack, that will repel aggression and invasion; guard against war through neutrality that refuses to make other nations' quarrels our own, that is willing to endure the sacrifice of apparent profit in the interest of greater peace."

Political Heresies

Newton D. Baker, wartime secretary of war, hailed the Legion as "the guardian of American principles of liberty" in an international situation "that may fill the stoutest heart with concern."

"There have grown up in the world," Mr. Baker said, "strange philosophies, different from any we have seen, and they are mastering the minds and hearts of many men. There is scarcely a nation on the face of the earth at this hour that is not fearful of a renewal of conflict.

"If the American Legion has one mission above another it is to see that the principle of liberty, of individual liberty, is not surrendered in deference to any political heresy.

Majority Control

"It is possible to find at least a half dozen countries armed to the teeth, which have embraced the philosophy that it is permissible for them to exhaust resources of science and united action for economic purposes. The inescapable consequence of the adoption of that philosophy is that the people surrender the principles of liberty and submit themselves to dictatorship.

"Whatever may be the facts about the difficulties of democracy—and they are many—nevertheless, this is true, that the rule of the majority with all of its difficulties is always better than the rule of the individual dictator."

Students Rebuked

After the Rev. Thomas D. Kennedy, national chaplain, delivered the invocation, Gov. Martin L. Davey of Ohio gave the first welcoming address.

Governor Davey launched an attack on the Veterans of Future Wars, which he described as an organization of university students designed "to make a mockery of the things you fought for."

Congressional Assurance

Reiterating the theme of world peace, United States Senator Bennett C. Clark, Missouri past national commander, said that "the next session of Congress will enact legislation for taking the profit out of war."

Mrs. Melville Mucklestone, national president of the American Legion Auxiliary, reported the membership of the auxiliary at "over 420,000."

Flags of Delegations

Blare of trumpets and beat of drums echoed through Cleveland's Public Hall as the assembly gathered. The auditorium, with a capacity of nearly 15,000, filled rapidly.

In front row section of the hall were delegates from Hawaii; flanking them were representatives of the Philippines, Puerto Rico and Canada. A bright spot up front was made by the orange-hued service caps of the Floridians. Dotted about the auditorium were standards of French, Italian and Panamanian delegations.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Buckinghamshire

High Wycombe: Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., Sept. 28.

Cambridgeshire

Cambridge: Guildhall, 7:30 p. m., Oct. 3.

Lancashire

Liverpool (First Church): Great George Street Congregational Church, Great George Street, Liverpool 1, 8 p. m., Oct. 5.

Preston: Guildhall, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.

Lincolnshire

Louth: Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., Oct. 1.

London

London (Third Church): Church Building, 8 Curzon Street, W. 1, 3 p. m., Oct. 3. Admission by ticket, free to all on application.

London (Fourth Church): The Paramount Theater, Tottenham Court Road, W. 1, 3 p. m., Sept. 27.

London (Fifth Church): Hornsey Town Hall Broadway, Crouch End, N. 8, 8 p. m., Sept. 28.

London (Seventh Church): Gaumont Palace, Hammersmith, 3 p. m., Oct. 4.

London (Thirteenth Church): The Great Hall, Imperial Institute, University of London, South Kensington, S. W. 7, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 9.

Somersetshire

Weston-super-Mare: Regent Picture House, 3 p. m., Sept. 27.

Surrey

Croydon: North End Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.

Sussex

Eastbourne (Second Church): Town Hall, 8 p. m., Sept. 29.

Hastings (First Church, Hastings and St. Leonards): The White Rock Pavilion, 3 p. m., Sept. 27.

Hove (auspices First Church, Brighton): Town Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 1.

Yorkshire

Hull (First Church): The Central Picture Theater, Prospect Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 4.

Ilkley: The King's Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 9.

Germany

Esslingen: Kirchengebäude, Mettingerstrasse 32, 8 p. m., Oct. 9. In German.

Munich (Second Church): Tonhalle, Türckenstrasse 5, 8 p. m., Oct. 6. In German.

Pforzheim: Ufa Theater, 7 p. m., Oct. 5. In German.

Ulm: Kornhausgasse 5, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.

New Zealand

Christchurch: St. James' Theater, Tuam Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 1; 8 p. m., Nov. 2.

Switzerland

Biel: Kino Capitole, Spitalstrasse, 6 p. m., Oct. 4.

United States

California

Glendale: Church Edifice, 500 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 1.

Los Angeles (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 4200 South Flower Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 2.

Oakland (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 1330 Lake Shore Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 1.

Pasadena (Third Church): Civic Auditorium, Green Street and Garfield, 3 p. m., Sept. 27.

San Francisco (Fourth Church): Civic Auditorium, Grove and Larkin Streets, 8 p. m., Sept. 29.

San Francisco (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 450 O'Farrell Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 2.

Santa Paula: Universalist Church, Main Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 2.

Weed: New Weed Theater, 8 p. m., Sept. 29.

Connecticut

New Canaan: Henry W. Saxe Junior High School, 8 15 p. m., Oct. 2.

Illinois

Chicago (First Church): Church Edifice, 4017 Drexel Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 2.

Chicago (Third Church): Church Edifice, Leavitt Street at Washington Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 1.

Chicago (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Harvard Avenue and Marquette Road, 8 p. m., Sept 28.

Chicago (Fifth Church): Piccadilly Theater, 12:10 p. m., Oct. 1.

Chicago (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, 7201 North Ashland Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 2.

Chicago (Twenty-second Church): Jefferson Masonic Temple, 5418 Gale Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 1.

Chicago (joint lecture): Auditorium Theater, noon, Oct. 2.

Nashville: Court House, 8 p. m., Sept. 28.

Robinson: Lincoln School Auditorium, East Poplar Street, 3 p. m., Sept. 27.

Rockford (First Church): Second Congregational Church, 318 North Church Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 1.

Wheaton: Church Edifice, Main and East Union Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 3.

Indiana

Wabash: Junior High School, Hill and Cass Streets, 3 p. m., Sept. 27.

Kentucky

Lexington: Henry Clay High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 2.

Maine

Bangor: City Hall, 8 p. m., Sept. 29.

Massachusetts

Southbridge: Elm Street Congregational Church, 8 p. m., Oct. 2.

Wakefield (auspices First Church, Reading): Wakefield Town Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 1.

Michigan

Buchanan: Buchanan High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Sept. 27.

Detroit (First Church): Church Edifice, Cass and Hancock Avenues, 8 p. m., Sept. 28.

Detroit (Eighth Church): Redford High School, Grand River Avenue and McNichols Road, 8 p. m., Oct. 1.

Dowagiac: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 1.

Flint (Second Church): Masonic Temple, 4 p. m., Sept. 27.

Grosse Pointe (Sixth Church, Detroit): Grosse Pointe High School, 8 p. m., Sept. 29.

Houghton: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 28.

Ironwood: Church Edifice, 315 East Aurora Street, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 27.

Marquette: Graveret High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 29.

Saginaw: Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 29.

Wyandotte: Roosevelt High School Auditorium. Eureka Road and Fifth Street, evening, Oct. 1.

Minnesota

Tracy: Methodist Church, 8 p. m., Oct. 2.

Missouri

Columbia: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 29

Kansas City (Second Church): Church Edifice, 3039 Troost Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 28.

Kirkwood: Church Edifice, Clay and Washington Avenues, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 1.

St. Louis (Sixth Church): Church Auditorium, 3736 Natural Bridge Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 2.

Montana

Missoula: Liberty Theater, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 28.

Shelby: Orpheum Theater, 8 p. m., Sept. 29.

Nebraska

Lincoln: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Sept. 29.

New Jersey

West New York: Auditorium, School No. 6, Broadway and Eighteenth Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 27.

New York

Albany: Capital Theater, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 27.

Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Auditorium, Sixty-seventh Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, 8 p. m., Sept. 29

Gloversville: Church Edifice, First and Kingsboro Avenues, 8 p. m., Sept. 27.

Hempstead: Hempstead High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Sept. 28.

New York (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Fort Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 3.

Poughkeepsie (First Church): First Baptist Church, Mill Street at New Market, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 27.

Saratoga Springs: High School Auditorium, Lake Avenue at Marion Place, 8 p. m., Sept. 29.

Ohio

Cincinnati (auspices First and Second Churches, Cincinnati, and First Church, Norwood): Music Hall, 1243 Elm Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 29.

Cleveland Heights: Cleveland Heights High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 28.

Youngstown (Second Church): South High School Auditorium, Market Street at Warren Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 28.

Oregon

Klamath Falls: Freemont School Auditorium, 715 High Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 28.

Marshfield: Church Edifice, Seventh and Central, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 27. Radiocast Station KOOS, 1200 kilocycles.

Portland (First Church): Church Edifice, 1819 N W. Everett Street, 3 p. m., Sept. 27. Radiocast Station KEX, 1180 kilocycles.

Tillamook: 3 p. m., Oct. 1.

Pennsylvania

Ardmore: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 1.

Pittsburgh (joint lecture): Memorial Hall, Fifth Avenue, 3:15 p. m., Sept. 27.

Vermont

Brattleboro: Church Auditorium, Putney Road, 8 p. m., Oct. 2.

Washington

Walla Walla: High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Sept. 27.

Wisconsin

Milwaukee (Third Church): Church Auditorium, 2915 North Sherman Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 2.

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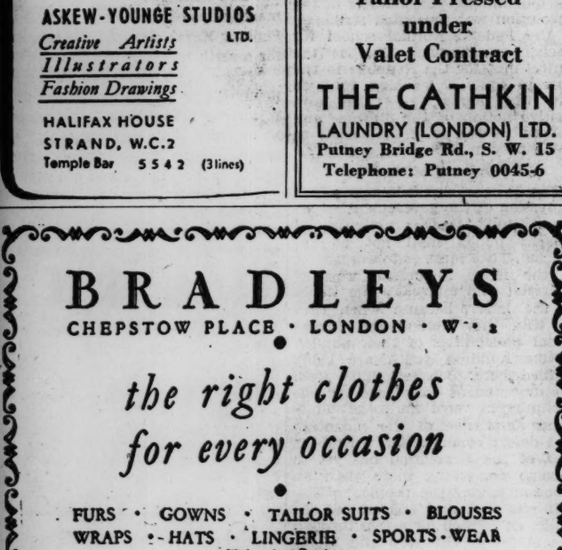

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Loyalists Give as Rebels Push on Toward Madrid

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TALAVERA DE LA REINA, Spain, (Delayed)—By Courier to Franco-Spanish Border, Sept. 21—Massed forces of the Spanish Government failed today to halt the drive of Gen Francisco Franco's insurgent army, menacing Madrid along the Main Maqueda highway.

Split into four columns, the insurgents expected to seize Maqueda, key-point on the highway, in a matter of days, and then march down the 45 miles of excellent roadway to Madrid.

Government reinforcements constantly were coming up, but the defenders were unable to hold their lines against constant charges by General Franco's tanks and raids by his airplanes.

Madrid's air fleet countered the Franco offensive with a bombardment of Talavera, three government planes dropping 17 bombs on the city before seven insurgent pursuit planes could take off.

This was the first air attack on Talavera in five days. It occurred on Saturday, only an hour before General Franco arrived from Caceres to confer with Colonel Yague.

The approach of cold weather was one of the principal reasons for speeding up the insurgent drive on Madrid.

Nights already are severe and rains are beginning to hurt the roads.

Talavera, normally a town of 13,000 persons, has become a seething, raucous, military camp.

Regulars, legionnaires, Moors and Fascist volunteers are massed in a welter of trucks, guns, and armored cars.

Only a few hundred civilians remain. The others have fled to Madrid.

Drawing Nearer

The Government fighters were visibly closer to the Alcazar than on Saturday and were advancing toward the west wing, the only part of the fortress still standing.

Fascist machine-gun nests still swept exposed areas and progress was slow.

Toledo street cleaners already were busy removing debris from the dynamite mine explosions.

Children played in the streets and the postman made his rounds.

Change of Tactics

When it became apparent the gasoline fires would have little effect on a major scale, the Madrid Government fighters decided to use them only against definite points where rebels resisted strongly.

Ordering renewal of artillery and machine-gun fire against the wrecked fortress, Gen. José Asensio asserted that his forces would capture the Alcazar without damaging the deep cellars in which he believed the women and children were sheltered while their menfolk continue the battle.

Attacking constantly with relays of fresh troops, General Asensio sought to wear out the Fascist defenders who thus far have defied all efforts to bring about their surrender.

Gasoline Attacks Fail To Drive Out Fascists From Ruins of Alcazar

TOLEDO, Spain, Sept. 21—Government forces fired the ruined fortress Alcazar with gasoline yesterday in a futile effort to smoke out the Spanish Fascists within.

Fumes held back Government attackers advancing on the ancient barracks, blasted by dynamite last week and shelled for more than eight weeks.

Americans at Malaga Left Without Consul

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—The United States Department of State has announced that the American Consul at Malaga, in southern Spain, had closed his consulate temporarily and fled to safety at Gibraltar aboard the United States destroyer Hatfield.

The consul, George M. Graves, of Bennington, Vt., was evacuated with the Argentine consul and vice-consul and an Argentine national yesterday. The group was due to reach Gibraltar today.

Three American nationals were removed from Malaga Sept. 18 by the Hatfield and landed at Gibraltar Saturday. The state department said that 13 Americans now are left in Malaga without consular protection.

Meanwhile, with the embassy at Madrid planning to close its doors as a place of refuge next Tuesday reports to the state department tell of the evacuation of 51 Americans from the Spanish capital by the cruiser Quincy, which picked them up at Alicante. They will be landed either in France or also at Gibraltar.

Fascist-Carlist Forces Report Gains in North

SAINT JEAN DE LUZ, France, Sept. 21 (AP)—Spanish insurgents, in a victorious rush toward Bilbao, captured Azpeita, 17 miles west of San Sebastian, diplomatic dispatches said today.

Azpeita, stronghold of Basque Nationalists, fell easily before the Fascist Carlist militia. The insurgents swept on toward Azcoita, while another column besieged Motrico.

Refugees reported Bilbao "nearly demoralized" by lack of munitions, a condition which was forcing the Government militia to retreat. They said that inhabitants of Bilbao were fleeing by land in the direction of Santander or by boat on the perilous route past insurgent patrol boats to France.

Allegheny Villages Honor Steel Leader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISON TOWNSHIP, Penna., Sept. 21—Sponsored by a committee of citizens of the upper Allegheny valley, an inter-community celebration was held here Sept. 17 in recognition of the civic benefactions of Harry E. Sheldon, president and one of the organizers of the Allegheny Steel Company. The communities of Tarentum, Natrona Heights, Harrison Township and Brackenridge, in which the principal plants of the company are situated and in which most of its employees live, organized the celebration. Delegations from most of the communities within a five-mile radius participated.

Ten thousand school children, volunteer firemen, members of the American Legion, steel mill workers, members of civic organizations and plain citizens participated in a parade in the morning. Included were 84 employees, still active in the company, who started with Mr. Sheldon when it was organized 35 years ago.

Twenty-five thousand people gathered to witness the exercises which followed the parade. A feature was a half-hour nation-wide broadcast featuring Lowell Thomas, John B. Kennedy and Ford Bond. Mr. Sheldon was referred to as the father of stainless steel in America. It was declared that he had made possible many schools, hospitals, playgrounds, recreation centers, parks and churches in the community.

"Rising unaided from a forsaken orphan to the head of a great industrial unit, he still remembers to ask every day during the winter whether anyone in the community is hungry," it was said.

In presenting to Mr. Sheldon a stainless steel plaque as a testimonial from the associated communities, S. M. Hazlett said that Mr. Sheldon's enterprise has brought over $120,000,000 in wages to the communities in 35 years and has furnished, with one or two brief interruptions, continuous employment for thousands of men in that time.

The 7000 employees of Allegheny Steel Company presented Mr. Sheldon with a loving cup.

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A Farmer Gathers Some Tares

Like the non-existent average man, there is no typical farmer. Yet his opinions and feelings are a tangible and real part of the nation's fabric. Although "Y. S." writes in the first person, he presents a composite viewpoint gained from intimate contact with hundreds of men of the soil.

A New Charcoal Sketch by Dwight C. Sturges

Man of the Soil

I read so much in the papers about the drought in the Dakotas, and bad as things are in many parts of South Dakota, where I live, I want to try to set down a few thoughts about farming in this part of the West. Perhaps they won't fit in the picture given folks in the East, but to understand the farm problem in this part of the country you must live here.

I am just an ordinary citizen and farmer. My parents came to Dakota territory in the '80's. My farm is part of the land they filed on. They came here looking for a place to call their own and endured hardships, some of which I can recall, though I am in my early fifties. They had sod houses to live in. A pane of glass was a luxury. Prairie fires and great clouds of grasshoppers swept over the country shortly after they got settled. Floods came and swept away homes and the crude shelters built for what little stock they had. Yes, I can remember some of it myself.

Really Living in Luxury

Today we are seeing times something like they were then, but we really don't know what hardships are. Things like four and five years of drought, with dust storms and 'hoppers thrown in, are hard to bear up under, but we mostly forget that we have things every day now that would have been considered luxuries for royalty in the pioneer days.

Here in South Dakota where I live, it is in the part that is more favored than many sections of our State. We have at least part of some kind of crop here in the southeastern area every year. This year we have a fair grain crop and the first cutting of hay and alfalfa was very good. The corn looks fair, though short, after 14 days of weather with hot winds and the mercury over the 100 mark a lot of the time.

You folks who don't know this part of the West might think you were in Minnesota or Iowa if you weren't told it was South Dakota. The truth is South Dakota has been given such a black eye by the newspaper and magazine writers and the movies that it sometimes makes me boil.

At least half of our State is grazing land. It was never intended for farming. It has been plowed up in places, but this is a sad mistake. So when you hear that much of South Dakota is gripped by drought, you must remember that it is not crop land at all. It is cattle country and not very thickly inhabited. The cattle raisers are hard hit. I spent some time out in the West River country, as we call it, when I was younger, on a claim. But being a farmer, not a cattleman, by nature, I moved back to the southeastern part of the State.

Now I am going to say something that I think should be said about farmers, and it applies to me, as well as anyone else. It is something that these past five years of drought have taught me. First of all, we farmers have not dug our roots down into the soil the way we should have. Many of us were given a section (640 acres), or less, of land by our parents, who homesteaded it, and we have probably not appreciated what it was worth as a stake in life.

It hasn't been so many years since the average Dakota farm represented an investment of $20,000, counting land, improvements and all. Now if we had run this business of ours—and it was more valuable than many businesses in town—strictly on a business basis, keeping books, living within the incomes we were getting, lean years and good ones, we might all be better off than we are today.

If we had tried do do a little figuring we might have been raising various crops or their by-products which would tide us over these dry cycles that come up now and again.

It is true the Government could have given us a lot of help, and if we had been given half as much of a "break" as the other industries we would be farther along—but there is no use crying over spilt milk, as the saying is—we must admit our own mistakes, and the sooner we do the better.

I myself am guilty of mortgaging my place. It is a fact that back in 1920 the bankers urged us to take all the money we wanted, and then the Administration—the Wilson crowd—suddenly proceeded to deflate the farm areas by calling in these loans. This started the financial downfall of the great farm areas of our nation, in my opinion. That and the fact that we were too blind to see what was coming.

As I say, I mortgaged my farm and took on another quarter section of land. I had three husky boys and two girls and it looked like we could handle the extra work. What looked best was the promise of being a bigger landowner—and the prospect of extra crop returns also was a factor, you can bet on that.

Living Out of Cans

Times were high. We had two cars of our own on the farm and a tractor, and the boys generally had a flivver or two banging around. Mother quit baking bread, though she is still the best all-around cook in the township.

We began to have a pile of tin cans back of the cobhouse that was half as high as Pikes Peak, it seems to me. High times they were and we all got careless. Mother quit putting up preserves. I had at least two hired hands on the place and paid them well.

The children got married, two of them. The others wanted to go to college. That took money. As a result only the oldest girl really wanted to stay on the farm. Tell the truth, we all were figuring on retiring and moving into town or some nearby city and taking life easy.

Many of the older neighbors were doing it in that period from 1920 to 1929 when the big crash hit. In fact, now that I look back over the past 15 years, I guess our family wasn't much better or worse than dozens of neighbors.

We were victims of a sort of mass hypnotism. Instead of digging our roots down in the soil and making our farm homes permanent and improving them to be lived in for life, none of us, even the children who we used to criticize because they didn't care to stay on the farm, really figured on living there only long enough to save up money enough to retire.

In the days when weather conditions were right we didn't worry or care much about favorable tariff, or government assistance. We didn't think much of getting together and forming groups to market our products, control our surpluses and take an active part in deciding what the prices of our products would be. Yes, I can see how we might do better, if we could start over again! As I write this, I can think of many other things along this line, but these are some of the more important ones.

I know they aren't put together in the same way a professional writer would do it, but I thought if just a plain farmer, one who has been through 50 years of life in the Middle West, would set down some observations on the agricultural question, it might shed some light on a possible solution or untangling of this matter.

There is one sure thing, no government aid will help us, unless we are willing to help ourselves, resolve to avoid past mistakes, and insist on getting an even "break" with other industry.

What farming needs, and by now we all should be ready to accept it, is something that will give us the power to grow our own products, have some say about the price of them; have some means of regulating the surpluses; have some control over the import and export of them, and have a sort of national council of agriculture with every state granted equal representation.

I am only one farmer out of millions, but I sincerely want to do my share in solving this problem.

Y. S.

Mine Is Abandoned, Whole Town Is Sold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Sept. 21—Reminiscent of the almost forgotten cities of gold rush booms, the entire town of Kinloch, having a population of 1000, has been auctioned off to the highest bidder.

Situated on the Allegheny river, 20 miles north of Pittsburgh, Kinloch belonged to the Valley Camp Coal Company until it was put on the auction block on Sept. 18, and its 85 houses, two large multiple-family dwellings, office building and community hall sold.

Among the 100 persons who attended the sale were miners who sought to retain possession of their homes when the coal company decided to shut down its mine and seal entrances to the property. Some bid in their small frame houses for as little as $175; others paid $225.

The entire village covers a tract of 160 acres, but there were no bids when the property was offered entire. Individual houses attracted the most attention. The store and community hall, said to have had a value of $40,000 at one time, were sold finally for slightly more than 10 per cent of that amount.

Regarded as a typical coal mining town, Kinloch has weathered a tumultuous history since it was built during the industrial boom of World War days. Its residents have seen strikes come and go and have hardened themselves against the shocks of mine explosions.

It remained for water seeping into the coal mines to deliver the final blow at Kinloch, after which the mine owners decided to close down their property, which could no longer be operated profitably.

Among the hundreds of miners still inhabiting the town are many who work in near-by mines, but many who work in near-by mines, but many others are unemployed and a large percentage are on relief rolls.

Germans Active In Bid for New Balkan Accords

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Sept. 21—Germany, anxious to be fully informed regarding political and diplomatic activities in Central Balkan Europe has sent Baron Constantin von Neurath to Budapest and Dr. Joseph Goebbels to Greece.

This is yet another indication that that part of Europe is expected to be the object of a diplomatic offensive by the Great Powers in the near future.

Von Neurath and Goebbels

King Edward's recent vacation tour and the recent Little Entente Conference at Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, have increased German and Italian activity in the Danube Basin. As a prelude to the coming Vienna meeting of the three Rome Pact powers—Italy, Austria and Hungary—Baron von Neurath is conferring during his Hungarian visit with Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Hungary's regent, and Minister of Foreign Affairs Koloman de Kanya, and other members of the Hungarian Government. Similarly, Dr. Goebbels during his stay will certainly do something more than study Greek architecture.

Hitler Youth Tour Italy

Italo-German political relations are also bound up in the visit of Dr. Hans Frank to Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano. Moreover, Baldur Von Schirach and 452 Hitler Youth are now touring Italy as guests of the Balilla, Italy's youth organization.

Germany's diplomatic activity in central and southeastern Europe is intended to strengthen Germany's aims in this region—just as Edward's visit is regarded here as designed to re-establish Britain's position in the East Mediterranean after the Ethiopian débâcle.

Germany Holds Key

At the moment, Germany holds an important economic key there through its policy of debt accumulations and refusal of payment except in goods. Indeed this is one of the legacies of the sanctions policy, since this country seized its opportunity and purchased, for example, from Yugoslavia, wheat and maize, covering 60 per cent of that State's loss through the elimination of Italian trade.

France, which might also have utilized this opportunity, according to one commentator, only "increased its quota at that time by 20 horses and a few pounds of sausage meat."

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P.-T. A. Congress Opens Drive To Halt Sale of Toy Firearms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 21 — That the American home is to be further supported this winter in its character building, its development of sound social relationships and its citizenship and safety training, was evidenced in action taken here Sept. 19 by the board of directors of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

New phases of the parent-teacher program indicating an up-to-the-minute awareness of current problems are being disseminated to the 25,000 local parent-teacher groups comprising some 2,000,000 members.

Drive Against Toy Guns

Parents are pushing forward their crusade against the toy fire-arms menace by making the drive against the sale and use of toy pistols and guns one of their main objectives. They are stressing "home fun" to keep the family, both parents and children, busy and interested as a unit in leisure time. They are emphasizing the need for safety training wherein the parents shall be good examples in handling automobiles and driving safely along the highway.

They are inaugurating plans for the study of the "principles of democracy" as an antidote to current talk of communism and fascism. They are starting out on a new program of international relations with emphasis on amity among different nationalities living in our own country.

Gate to Delinquency

Believing that when children are allowed to play with toy guns and other toy weapons as well as with real fire-arms, used temporarily as toys, they are usually entering the vestibule of delinquency, the committee on humane education is inaugurating a campaign to do something about the use and sale of these fire-arms. The board officially made the anti-toy gun crusade a definite objective of the entire congress.

The action of the board calls for an educational program to do away with toy firearms or the use of real firearms in play of children, it was stated. The committee on humane education, headed by Mrs. Jennie R. Nichols, reported that the sale of toy firearms had increased 400 per cent last year, except in Minnesota, where there was a one-third decrease.

1200 Fatalities Cited

Mrs. Nichols quoted statistics from the children's bureau of the Federal Department of Labor. She pointed out, that in 1934 more than 1200 fatalities among persons under 20 years of age were caused by toy guns and real ones.

The safety program headed by Miss Marian Telford, which was adopted includes traffic problems of special interest to parents and teachers such as controlling automobile traffic at school crossings, restricting parking at school curbs, eliminating the hitch-hiker, and under-age driver and traffic safety instruction in public schools.

Aggressive action to secure better motion pictures for children through the establishment of community freedom in the choice of films and an effort to obtain enactment of federal legislation abolishing the trade practices known as "blind selling and block-booking" of films are on the agenda of the motion-picture committee.

Richmond, Va., has been chosen for the 1937 convention city where the congress will meet May 3 to 8. Salt Lake City, Utah, will entertain the congress in April, 1938.

W. C. T. U. to Spend Million in Education

EVANSTON, Ill., Sept. 21 (AP)—A million-dollar campaign was announced yesterday by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, to further what it described as "temperance education."

The money will be spent for educational purposes, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, national president, said.

Describing the fund as "the largest ever raised anywhere for a purely temperance educational program," Mrs. Smith said it would be spent "to hand on to people in general the knowledge accumulated by unbiased, fact-finding investigators whose only motive has been the scientific one."

This information, she asserted, would include "the findings of leading scientific centers such as Johns Hopkins university, Harvard, Yale, Cornell, the Carnegie institute and the Mayo clinic as to what alcohol is and what it does."

"We shall not be preaching," the W. C. T. U. president continued. "We shall not be moralizing. We shall be in the position, exactly, of reporters bringing news."

She said the program was necessary because intemperance had increased since prohibition was repealed.

San Diego Fair Leaves Trail Of Better Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Sept. 21—This city and its immediate vicinities are today pointing to the California Pacific International Exposition, which closed here Sept. 9 after a successful run for two years, as one of the main reasons for their increased volume of business.

This was substantiated by a statement from the President, Frank G. Belcher, who headed the exposition for two seasons, that the 7,220,000 persons who visited Balboa Park put into circulation approximately $30,000,000.

Mr. Belcher further said that the enterprise had ended "with a nice balance in the black," and added that a financial statement would be forthcoming later. His report emphasized the cultural and educational importance of the world's fair to the millions who visited it.

The various registers kept at many of the buildings and exhibits showed that the exposition's patronage was from all parts of the world. More than two millions signed in at the Palace of Education, with persons representing 32 foreign countries and from every state among the list of visitors.

The Christian Science Monitor's exhibit was so successful that J. M. Hall, manager, announced that a similar display was being planned for the Golden Gate International Exposition, which will open in San Francisco in February, 1939.

The Monitor exhibit, housed in an attractive Spanish-type building across from the House of Pacific Relations, was under sponsorship of the Christian Science branch churches in California, Washington, Oregon, Nevada and Arizona.

"We had approximately 140,000 visitors from 43 states and from 21 foreign nations," Mr. Hall said. "These visitors came from as far as South Africa, Australia, Japan, China and almost every European nation." A group of Christian Scientists from Johannesburg, South Africa visited the Monitor exhibit in order to prepare a similar display for their exposition which opens soon," Mr. Hall added.

The Ford symphony concerts were even more popular in 1936 than during the previous season, R. L. Rutherford, in charge of the Ford Motor Company's exhibits, notified Mr. Belcher. The attendance at the 46 concerts totaled 184,000, he said. About 500,000 people rode over Roads of the Pacific, duplicates of famous highways of the nations bordering the Pacific ocean.

A Woman in the News

By Harrads, London

The Duchess of Hamilton
President of the British Animal Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Up a side street in the west end of London is an unpretentious house where Nina Mary Benita, Duchess of Hamilton, wife of the premier peer of Scotland, is working to promote kindness to animals of every kind.

The house is the "Animal Defence House" of 15 St. James's Place, S. W. In it is established the headquarters of the Animal Defence and Anti-Vivisection Society, of which Miss Lind-af-Hageby is founder and Director, and the Duchess of Hamilton is President. Animal Defence House contains a Humane Exhibition, in order to demonstrate by pictures and models practical methods of animal protection.

The Monitor's representative found the Duchess in a room filled with a remarkable series of exhibits, each designed to show how cruelty of one kind or another can be avoided, without necessarily incurring any serious loss to anybody. A model cattle-shed in miniature gave a life-like representation of a dairy farm conducted under conditions calculated to produce clean milk with the maximum of comfort to the animals concerned.

Vegetable substitutes for furs, feathers, and even for leather were also there, so nearly resembling the articles they have been designed to replace, as to render it easy for many purposes to dispense with the use of substances involving suffering to the helpless creatures that produce them.

Exhibits Give Example

Practicable harness and tethering ropes suggested means for avoiding discomfort to horses and other beasts.

Humane instruments of slaughter and of trapping were on exhibition for use in cases where reasons either of necessity or of custom unlikely to be modified, create demand for such appliances.

A grim section of the exhibition showed stuffed animals of various kinds set up to show how living creatures ought not to be treated.

This section is intended, in particular, to serve as propaganda against vivisection, a practice to which the Duchess of Hamilton is strongly opposed.

Norris Points Need To Return Roosevelt

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 21 (AP)—Senator George W. Norris asserted Sept. 18, "the re-election of President Roosevelt is an absolute necessity if we are to save our country from the dangers of Bolshevism and from ultimate dictatorship."

The veteran independent Republican returned from a vacation to open a campaign for election to a fifth term in the Senate, but he did not mention his own candidacy in a radio address other than to say "I would be glad indeed if I could pass out of public life."

Mr. Norris denounced "the enemies of President Roosevelt" and added: "They are trying to save their dividends, the profits they have made and are continuing to make through the economic power they wield. They are merely throwing dust in the eyes of the people."

"With two exceptions," he said, "Mr. Landon thus far in his campaign has confined his criticism to meaningless generalities. He has lacked either the candor or the courage to take up these measures, which make up the New Deal, and tell the people wherein they are wrong and what he would put in place of them if he is elected."

Film Preview in Plane, New Plan to Foil Spies

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Sept. 21 (AP)—The first showing of the Selznick picture, "Garden of Allah," will take place in an airplane! Officials of the studio admit they have chartered a 28-passenger transport liner, rigged up a screen with portable projector, and tested the sound for the preview.

First previews are always "sneaked." The custom is, however, to take the new picture to some isolated city where it can be seen by company heads without danger of "spies" from other studios. Staging a preview 2000 feet above the ground is something new.

Teaching Standards Raised in Arizona

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Standards for Arizona teachers are materially raised in new regulations issued by the State Board of Eduaction, effective Oct. 1.

After that date, an applicant for a certificate to teach in primary schools must have an A. B. degree from a training institution for teachers. Up to this time four years of college work, three of them in a training institution, have been sufficient.

Certificates to teach in secondary schools will be issued only to those who have an A. B. degree from a training institution and at least thirty hours of graduate work. A simple four-year diploma, without graduate work, has heretofore been accepted.

Holders of certificates under existing requirements will have until July 1, 1945, to comply with the new.

Better Financed Long-Term Works Programs Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 21—After WPA and PWA, what?

"A program of public works for local, state, and federal governments, better planned than anything the country has had before, a program based on need, timeliness, and financial resources of the localities," urge governmental research men here.

They are putting their heads together in the hope of devising plans for public works stabilization which will recommend themselves to communities for adoption.

It has become clear they say, that such public undertakings as road building, bridge construction, sewage projects and the like, have their booms and slumps quite like private industry, and that these up and downs unfortunately synchronize to a considerable degree with those of the business world, adding to the deflationary process when it sets in.

Below Normal

Even today, public works are below their normal level in volume, according to Frank W. Herring, executive secretary of the International Association of Public Works Officials. While the ordinary citizen has the impression that a vast amount of governmental work is being done by the large numbers of men on federal relief jobs, the total volume in terms of dollars is not up to that of the years between 1925 and 1929, said Mr. Herring.

It is true, he said, that federal works have been greatly expanded, but they have not yet made up for the great amount of municipal and state work that was checked by the depression. In normal times, these local and state projects constitute about 90 per cent of the nation's public works program, this authority stated, and these have not regained lost ground.

Based on Reports

Mr. Herring based his statement on the annual reports of the Engineering News Record. This publication showed that the average national volume of public works for five years prior to 1930 was something over $3,000,000,000, but that in the five years following 1930 the average was only a little over $2,000,000,000.

"Large federal expenditures have been made, it is true," said this engineering society official in a recent "news letter" to his members, "but local and state funds, which normally provide the bulk of public works, have almost dried up. Employment that can be credited to the present level of expenditures is high, of course, but it must be remembered that there were also millions employed on public works back in 1927 and 1928, millions for whom public works represented a normal occupation."

Began Laying Off

What happened when the business recession occurred, said Mr. Herring, was that first the private construction industry began to lay off men, and then cities and states stopped building and constructing and added their own quotas of unemployed to the relief rolls. With an estimated 1,000,000 men idle in the construction field, the Government, in 1932, set to work to establish a vast public works program and by 1933 there was a considerable revival in the public works field.

The sensible thing for cities to do, as those engaged in governmental research see it, is for them to hold down improvements in prosperous times, paying off debts for past public works. Then, when times are hard, they will be in a position to borrow for new improvements.

Flood Sweeps Texas As Colorado Rises

BROWNWOOD, Texas, Sept. 21 (AP)—The flood crest of the Colorado river passed between San Saba and Lometa today as the destructive waters rolled southward.

Adding steadily to the 1500 persons already homeless and property damage of more than $5,000,000, the swollen stream reached a stage of 62 feet—two feet higher than ever before recorded—at the bridge between San Saba and Lometa.

All telephone lines in the San Saba area were out of service.

The fatality list remained at two. Observers believed a greater loss of life was prevented by adequate warnings and effective work of rescuers.

Between 200 and 300 persons were driven from their homes in San Saba county and damage to agriculture alone was placed between $250,000 and $300,000 by county officials. Many homeless were sheltered in churches and schools. Two radio-equipped coast guard planes flew low over the threatened territory Sunday to warn residents to seek safety.

"We circled numerous houses submerged to the roof and flew over thousands of water-covered acres but sighted no one on the roofs or in need of rescue," Lieut. Com. N. M. Nelson reported.

Schools for Bushmen Urged in Cape Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—There are still some 5000 original Bushmen left in the Kalahari desert, according to a report of the Government Commission on South West Africa recently issued.

The hope is expressed that this community will get the chance to develop and that schools for the children will be provided with training for work at home. The report says they are willing, and capable of excellent work. One hundred of these Bushmen are to appear at the Empire Exhibition at Johannesburg.

Collectivist Ideas Taught In Cárdenas' Free Schools

This is the seventh of a group of articles on the situation in Mexico, based on observations on the scene. Today the writer describes the extension into the rural districts of the Republic of the educational system that is seen as the latch-key to the future of the Revolution.

By **Wyona Dashwood**

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—On the wall of a rural primary school outside the Federal District, where the Aztec tongue is still spoken, a teacher has written the words of President Cardenas, that "The incorporation of the Indian into modern society is to be done not as an act of charity, but as an act of justice."

Of such is the very texture of the Mexican school system; for if the disparity between revolutionary hope and sub-standard fact is plain to see everywhere in the Republic, even more evident is the purpose to make what another rural school teacher terms "a beter humanity and a beter Mexico."

Revolution Kept in Progress

Social and economic conditions are making school desertions a problem in the way of keeping children at study until their courses are completed. In Mexico City, 15,000 children cannot go to school, as much by reaseon of the poverty of their parents as lack of schools, for even in this chief city of the Republic, the child is found working by necessity at every possible commercial task.

Versions

At all events, revolutionary Mexico has turned to education with an avidity that has spread the land with a system of "schools of action" under a leadership which radiates from the capital, but is gauged to a nation primarily agricultural. It has taken such firm root that it appears impossible of eradication.

This correspondent heard many versions of it, including assertions that it was "anti-religious, radical to the last degree and calculated to inflame, not civilize, an Indian who four centuries have shown cannot assimilate civilization."

To report on actual observation, and to take a concrete example or two in Mexico City, one finds at the Francisco Madero school that three meals are provided daily for the pupils, and there is a plan to build dormitories. At the Centro Escolar "Revolucion" on the site that was Belen prison, 3000 children of workers study, play and have shop-training in the use of machinery and management.

Hand Occupation

When this correspondent visited the school, boys were making a student theater for the out-door stadium from their own blue-prints. In their weaving room, a stock of floor-mats was being woven from hennequin fiber; in the carpenteria the children were ankle-deep in shavings as they turned out 500 painted elephants, horses and pigs for the holiday toy trade; in the print-shop, girls and boys were typesetters and learning "make-up"; in the leather-work shop they were cobbling shoes.

The fact of the teacher as one of the outstanding personalities of the Revolution was presented strikingly at the Federal Normal school for teachers at Tacuba. This is the central unit for the Republic in the plan to equip a teaching force to give the pupils "an exact and positive notion of the universe and of man, as well as of the society in which they live."

In Defense of Worker

The Tacuba curriculum is a full expression of the government stipulation that "teacher activities as regards pupils shall not be restricted. They must go to workshops, to the fields to defend workers' interests; and especially the wages of the latter, because when they do this, they defend the educational possibilities of their pupils."

Nine hundred youth are being trained here. Selected units from the city student body have the opportunity in vacations to get first-hand knowledge of the mountain and desert communities, where the idea of the Revolution has yet to become something more than an emotion among the people.

It was thus that one crossed the Valley of Mexico for a trip through the states of Guerrero and Morelos, to view some of the source-places whence the government must look for the chief effects of its teaching program, and where, as this first got under way, it had been necessary to enlist teachers with little more, if not less, than an eighth-grade education.

Labor Communities

In Cuernavaca, the garden that had been the Bishop's was a children's playground, full of their laughter and activity, but neat as a pin, and the sign under the full-flowering magenta bougainvillia said: "This is your garden; take care of it." The Escuela for secondary grades there had been completed only last May—"fruta de la revolucion para el servicio de las trabajadores"—but the long one-tsory building under the red tiles was humming with classes called "labor communities." Cooking, sewing, carpentering, pottery and soap-making were going forward elbow to elbow with proceedings in biology, civics and mathematics.

Indian Preceptor

On, then, over the sunny road to Tepotzlan, which the Spaniards conquered before they took Mexico City. Easily reached now, this erstwhile almost inaccessible village under the moss-covered mountain is celebrated for its Seminario de San Martin, and there, in the shadow of the sixteenth-century buttresses, one found el maestro rural in person, a man of almost pure Indian blood chosen from the community and with a relation to his pupils as gentle as a kinship. They were learning to read, write and figure under hoary arches where the bats had nested and a fence in the parish yard enclosed a few animals to improve the stock of the neighboring farmers.

Teacher Training

And so through the rice-fields to the Federal Rural Normal school at Huastepec, on the height where Montezuma used to come, and where the Spaniards built a monestery overlooking the lustrous green lands. Today the bulletin under the faded frescoes calls for work in the fields every morning from 6 to 9, and 120 peasant girls and boys between 14 and 20 years are being trained to be "the bridge between the rural and city masses."

The rural normal schools now number 23 in Mexico, chosen for a four-years' course that is given free along with room and board.

Education is compulsory in Mexico today; but the rule may not yet be universally enforced, because the work of the children is an economic necessity to parents in many regions. In all cases the teacher is free to adapt his methods and schedule to the community exigency without rigid regulation from Mexico City.

Depression Receding For Good, Borah Says

MACKAY, Idaho, Sept. 19 (AP)—Senator William E. Borah told a southern Idaho holiday crowd today the depression "is permanently receding."

He spoke on "reclamation" at the annual irrigation celebration in the fertile Lost River valley.

"The depression, with its sacrifices but also with its lessons, seems to be moving into the background," said Senator Borah, Republican nominee for a sixth consecutive term.

"There are many reasons for believing it is permanently receding. It is true that it has left problems almost as serious as those which the depression itself presented, but these problems are not going to prevent great and marvelous development all over the West.

"Our friends in the Middle West and the East have not been enthusiastic for reclamation work during recent years," he observed. "The whole question of reclamation has been looked upon by many as more or less of an experiment. Some have regarded it as a threat to middle western and eastern producers. But, in my opinion, they are seeing it in a different light than heretofore.

"Already hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of eager men and women are turning their faces toward the irrigable lands of the West, fleeing from the devastation of the drought."

Rubber Workers Vote Against Farmer-Laborites

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 21 (AP)—The United Rubber Workers of America in a convention session yesterday voted down, 61 to 39, a resolution to endorse the platform of the Farmer-Labor party.

The resolution caused a long debate on the floor and was the first to bring a roll call vote since the convention opened a week ago.

Salvatore Camelio, member of the union's executive board from Cambridge, Mass., urged adoption of the resolution and led the debate in its behalf.

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The Harvests of Arretium

BESIDE the Ligurian Sea, the coastal plain was a garden with a background of mountains. Wide stretches of the distant slopes were scarred by immense quarries and the screes of their waste stone. Here was Carrara, and in the flat lands gigantic Sienese oxen with spreading horns hauled huge blocks of snowy marble along the road to the workshops. There the sanded polishing timbers swung swishing to and fro; the workmen's hammers clinked, chips flew from their chisels, and under their hands emerged urns and angels, fluted pedestals and couching dogs. Everywhere there was this wealth of artistic craftsmanship, brickwork beautifully latticed and patterned, gables in molded stucco, walls painted in florid Florentine scrolls. By the Arno pottery and terracotta varied the monotony of brickyards; and patterned tiles, red statues and ornate urns stood in front of warehouses to tempt the passer-by. The taste was often questionable, the workmanship consistently good, such workmanship as only ages of civilization could develop.

Poverty wielded its whip over that kindly people and their gardened land. The women, waiting to fill their copper urns at the village fountain, were working unceasingly, plaiting fine bands of grass for hat-making; and in the shadow of the vines above the doorways young and old were covering long-necked bottles with a basketwork of straw. Women were turning and tempering the clay in the brickyards, where the regiments of gray bricks stood drying; and an endless file of the oldest women of all were carrying bricks from a kiln to a warehouse, gray wispy hair and wrinkled brown faces, ragged clothes and bare feet shuttling endlessly back and forth.

THE PALACES OF Florence were heavy with Renaissance magnificence; and the garish black and white cathedral had an older Oriental splendor. Warm sunshine seemed to catch in the yellow stone of the Ponte Vecchio, the beautiful old bridge with its double row of jewelers' shops; and on the southern bank white washing hung from the windows of ancient yellow houses above the sluggish yellow-gray river. Lower down the Arno, San Miniato was a towered ruin upon its hilltop, left over from the Middle Ages. Gondola-like boats crept under the graceful arches of the bridge at Pisa, once the greatest commercial city of the Mediterranean, whose cathedral group, the *Duomo* with its Romanesque tiers of arches, the more florid Baptistry and the Leaning Tower, could be mistaken for the buildings of no other city on earth.

The town had already lost both independence and prosperity when Galileo Galilei, using the Leaning Tower for his experiments into the law of falling bodies, helped to sow the seeds of modernity. Over all lay the shadow of Rome whose ideas had inspired this architecture; and the smoothness of the cathedral's marble casing was marred by fragments of inscription on blocks which had been torn from older buildings—"HADR," "TTRA," in the regular capitals that had celebrated the greatness of the emperors and their forgotten creeds. Yet little Fiesole, on the hills above Florence, had been a great Etruscan city when Rome was a village.

THE YELLOW RIVER wound out of the weathered hills where the gray leaves of the olives and the yellow of the hungry earth gave a look of dry desolation to the unvarying landscape. Only the vine leaves, festooned between the little maple trees, held greenness and shade. On the water men were working in small boats, dredging sand from the river-bed with long-handled scoops; Florentine oxen, slender and milky white, their fine heads hung with scarlet tassels, drew neat carts among the maize where women were breaking the yellow cobs.

Here and there, on the concrete threshing-floor beside a farm, a maize-huller rattled and roared as women with wooden shovels fed it with the husked corn; and under the olives two yoke of gray oxen drew a heavy plough, big-wheeled and high-breasted like an illustration in a Saxon manuscript, and a sturdy woman, her gray hair covered with a red handkerchief, struggled with the short handles. My tire sighed and collapsed, so I turned into a farmyard and borrowed a basin of water from a brown-faced woman.

"Are you going to Abyssinia?" she asked. "Most of our young men have gone to Abyssinia."

A sign-post pointed ahead to "Arezzo," and a line of verse throbbed half-remembered in my head until it found words—"The harvests of Arretium this year old men shall reap."

THIS WAS THE Etruria which Macaulay's Lay had recalled, but there was little left to remind one of the Etruscans who parade long-nosed, in their broad flat hats and Eastern cloaks, around bronze buckets in museums. The Dante-like profile, a memory of the aquiline pirates of Asia Minor who built up the Etruscan League, is still common among Italian men of genius; but the Tuscan peasants remain dark North Africans, big-headed Alpines and the fair Northerners who gave Italy her language. Only in the Alpine valleys, where Etruscan pioneers were isolated by Gallic invasions, do these splendid Easterners form a large part of any population. Here only a few massive walls and gates tell of the Etruscan splendor, based, as any civilization in Italy must be, upon the excellence of her agriculture and the industry of her people.

There was Cortona upon its hilltop, a sleepy small town, still recalling the days when it had been one of the twelve great cities of the Etruscan League. There was Perugia, guarding the frontier of Umbria and looking over a misty blue sea of olives and vines toward its ancient rival, Assisi, hidden among the yellow hills against a background of the Apennines, blue at midday, purple at dawn. New roads, new buildings, playing-fields and monuments proved that modern life had favored Perugia; but, for me, Assisi was still supreme. The dusty road was edged with sky-blue chicory, purple bugloss and yellow thistles as I pushed up the steep hill to the ancient wall. In these steep cobbled streets, between these old houses, Francis of Assisi had learned the overflowing love which was to become the moving force of Christendom for a century; and in the central square, under the shadow of the tower of the captain of the city, the potters were laying out their wares on the flags in front of a colonnaded Roman temple of Augustus, still in use after two thousand years.

THE ROAD CLIMBED in ever-changing monotony. There were factories beside the way, a steel works, an oil-mill; and now a sugar factory beside which half a mile of gaily painted carts, piled high with beet, waited their turn to unload, and on the morning air a faint sickly sweetness drifted across the river which moated the town. In the olives by Lake Trasimeno, a broad blue oasis among the desert hues of the hills, a lad was singing, each phrase a hurried monotone ending in fragments of melody, like an echo of the ritual church music which had its roots in the popular music of Italy and affected that music in turn.

There were dusty hills and gaunt valleys of summer-dried torrents where the ribs of new terrace walls, held by strong meshed-wire, waited for the floods of winter to fill them with silt. And then the road, edged by papal milestones, dropped to a river plain where a man tended a great flock of white sheep. A beautifully arched bridge carried the road over the Tiber, and on the wall a marble tablet recorded that this had been built by order of Alexander VI, Pontifex Maximum, better remembered as the father of Cesare and Lucrezia Borgia.

Ahead the many-peaked Monte Soratto was a landmark across a bleak undulating highland, treeless, arid as Africa, where wide fields were scarred by the narrow baulks of old ploughlands in which now only stunted thornbushes grew among barren gravel and tufts of wiry grass. This had been one of the granaries of Etruria; it had fed Papal Rome; and now across the waste a solitary herd led his file of black goats to feed upon the fading thistles.

J. S. ERSKINE

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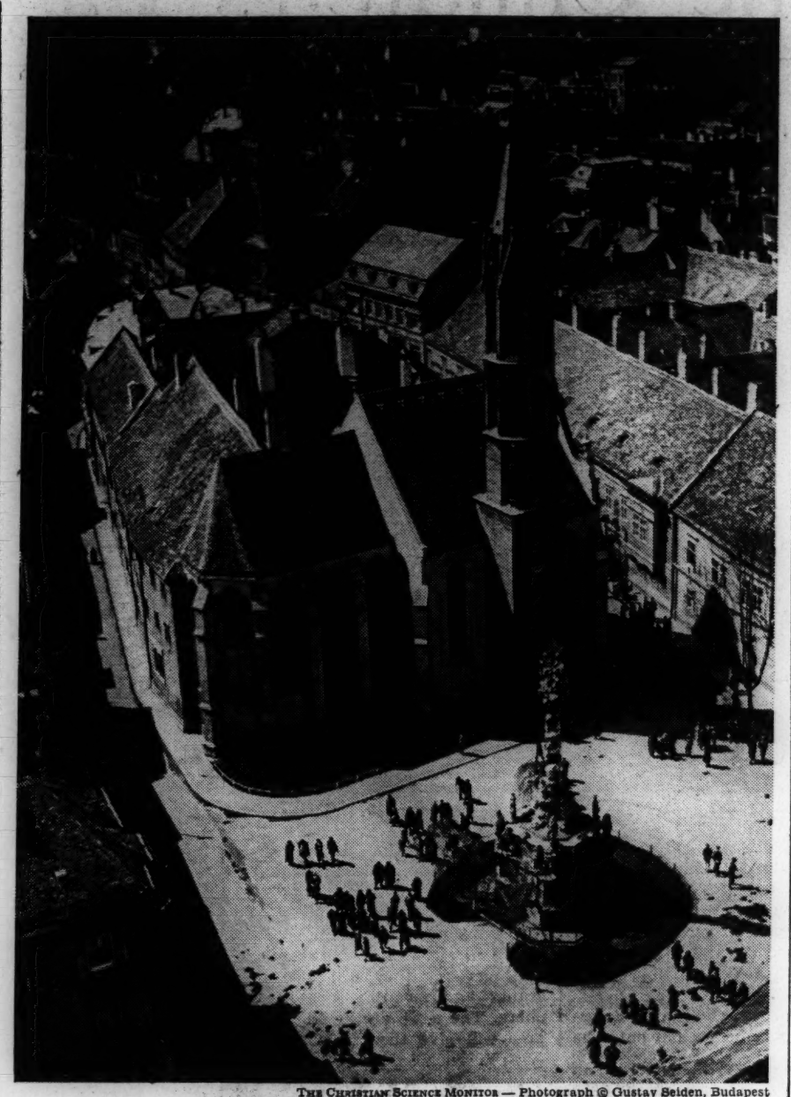

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LOOKING DOWN ON SOPRON, IN HUNGARY

FEW people look down on Sopron. Most people look up to her, for she is a place—an ancient place—of high repute. She is rightly described as a city within a city, since many of the venerable buildings and narrow ways belong to the Inner City, which, in ancient days, was enclosed by moats and ramparts. Many are the names and titles given to this old town. During the eleventh century she gained the right to be known as a "Royal Free Town"; at the end of the War, having passed by treaty to Austria and then by a plebiscite back again, she was called by the rejoicing Magyars, "The Most Faithful Town." Because of her well-kept and peaceful streets, she is often referred to as the Hungarian Graz, while those who know her to be one of the most intellectual centers of trans-Danubia call her "The City of Schools."

And Now in Autumn

AND now in autumn comes the harvest haze
At dawn on cottonwoods and tall wheat fields
To herald copper bright and breeze-tinged days,
The earthy riches late September yields.
It comes enveloping the flaming hills
And hovers low above the river bed;
It glints from city spires and idling mills
And dances westward where the brown plains spread.

When, like a misty winged elf, it lights
With fragrance of ripe fruit and burning leaves,
The earth knows richest time of year: the nights
Of fall, when wind comes rustling in dry leaves
And vine and tree have given of their store
To rich the harvest season at earth's door.

A. STUART HENDRICK

True Character of the Bedouin

JUST as the title "sailor" should be reserved for a blue-water mariner, so "Bedouin" ought really to be kept for one who travels or resides on the true desert itself, while all those numerous gipsy-like vagabonds who hang round the outskirts of the cultivation should be looked down upon as longshore men, beachcombers, anything you please except the real article.

Merely to inhabit a desert demands much skill, craft in both senses of the word, some experience and a lot of travel. There, one must "do, not be," so "Bedouin" conveys rather the idea of a profession or trade. It has nothing to do with race, and is by no means synonymous with "Arab," which should signify an inhabitant of, or immigrant from, Arabia, whether Bedouin or not. . . .

Until they are old enough to go out with the goats, the Arabs make great pets of their small daughters, but later on they take far more interest in the boys.

At a very early age, these young Sinai maidens and boys are out from dawn to dusk on the hill-sides herding the sheep and goats. During the day they cover a lot of ground, often very rugged and inaccessible country indeed, and must sometimes be content to satisfy their perpetual hunger and thirst with little else than the milk of their charges. But commonly the children who go out to tend the goats carry either a water-skin with them, or a porous earthenware jar which they leave in the shade of a rock at some distance from the tents. They take out food with them, too, and cook it in a hollow in the rocks away from the wind.

When about to return, the girl goes on a bit and cries to her animals Brr! Brr! Brr! Haya! and waits till they come up, grazing as they go. This has to be repeated many times for the beasts are seldom anxious to go back, and so their progress homewards needs a lot of patience.

All these girls and children go barefoot. At night they sleep huddled up among their animals for warmth, all in the same tent. They soon become good trackers; often a sharp small boy is called in to read tracks that have puzzled their elders; and they acquire some practical botany by discerning which plants the beasts eat and which they avoid. . . .

Although the Arabs are strict fathers, not allowing a boy to sit down or eat in his father's presence, yet they teach their sons to be independent at a very early age. When his son Sabah was ten years old Mudakhil, the sheikh of the 'Aleiqat, set him on a camel and told him to go alone by night to some other encampment. Sabah went, but he confessed to being dreadfully frightened. "I clung to the camel till I fell asleep, and when I woke up, I had reached their tents!"

Again in 1924, I found two 'Ababda boys of about eight or nine years old living all by themselves in the small palm-grove where Wadi Gemal reaches the sea. The dates had been gathered by their elders about a month before our arrival, and the youngsters were now leading an extremely simple life on whatever fish they could catch, and the brackish water of El-'Ain, a small seepage below high water mark, in the coral reef of the coast.

The hardihood and self-reliance of the Bedouin children is amazing. One hot day in June, 1915, two boys, one perhaps seven years of age, the other younger, arrived at the "bridgehead" post of El-Kubri on the Suez Canal, having walked from 'Ain Sudr thirty-six long desert miles without water. They explained that they were orphans, who had been staying with a Bedouin family there, and that when food had run short, they had been turned out and told to "get their food from the English."—G. W. MURRAY, in "Sons of Ishmael." (London: Routledge.)

Autumn Ecstasy

YOUR clear notes ring
Like the golden laughter
Of children; like the
Silver bubble of water
Over small brown stones.
Pray, what is it about?
Little bird on a leafless branch
Singing your heart out.

GERTRUDE S. DAURIAC

A Félelem a Vlótlanssága

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

AZ EMBERI élet nyugodt, aggodalomtól mentes, boldogító elgondolásának élvezése normális és természetes dolog. Hogy a félelem rabságba ejtse az embert, az abnormális és természet ellenes. Mózes I. könyvének (Genesis) első fejezetében olvassuk, „És látá Isten, hogy minden a mit terëmtett vala, imé igen jó." A Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) kijelenti a jó mindenségének ezen szellemi igazságát. A Krisztusi Tudomány tankönyvében, Mary Baker Eddy "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" című művének 207-ik oldalán a következő állítás olvasható: „Csakis egy eredeti ok létezik. Ezért bármely egyéb okból jövő semmi hatás nem létezhetik, és semmiben sem lehet valóság, ami nem ezen nagy és egyetlen okból származik."

A gondolkozó ember, aki kész ezen kijelentéseket helyesnek és logikusan összefüggőknek elfogadni, azonnal látja, hogy félelemre tényleg ok nincsen, mert nincs olyan forrás ahonnan félelem származhatna.

Alljon meg az olyan ember, aki érzi, hogy gondolatában valamilyen aggodalomnak enged, hogy a helyzetet elemezhesse,—hogy szorosan megvizsgálhassa az eredetét annak a fekete felhőnek, mely öt látszólag el akarja nyelni. A helyes emberi érvelés folyamata, azon alapvető tényből kiindúlva, mely szerint a valódi világegyetemet a, tökéletes Alapelv kormányozza abszolút harmóniában, meg fogja mutatni, hogy milyen esztelen dolog gondolatainkat a félelem bármely változatának átengedni; és így fog a rettegés leple az önterhelt vállakról lehullani.

Mikor a félelem érzésének hódolunk, biztos jelét adjuk annak, hogy hiszünk, ha ideiglenesen is, egy az Istent ellenző hatalom létezésében. Innen aztán csak egy rövid elmei lépésre van az a pont, ahol észre vesszük, hogy elfogadtuk a feltevést, hogy ez a rossz akaratú befolyás valódi dolog és hogy hatalmasabb az Istennél. Viszont megfordítva, mikor látjuk, hogy a gonoszban semmi valóság nincsen, mert nincs helye az Isten országában, valótlanságát be tudjuk bizonyítani. Értjük akkor, hogy még az a hiedelem is valótlan, hogy mi a félelemnek engedünk. Ekkor kezdjük a tévedés gyökerét elérni; és amint tovább haladunk elérjük azt a pontot, ahol felismerjük, hogy a félelem nem egyéb mint egy zűrzavaros elmeállapot.

De, mondhatja valaki, bár én látom, hogy a gonosz, az abszolút Igazság szempontjából itélve, tényleg nem létezik, mégis gyakran vagyok arra csábítva, hogy féljek tőle. A Krisztusi Tudomány követői értik hogyan kell a félelem csábításának ellenállni. Ők tudják, hogy a félelem bármely szuggesztióját azonnal el kell utasítani, mert a félelem Istennel, az isteni Szeretettel ellenkezésben áll. Mikor valaki elfogadja azt az őt megtámadó szuggesztiót, hogy bármi is létezik amitől félni kell, abban a pillanatban beengedett egy tolakodó elemet szellemi háztartásába. Ha elveti az ilyen szuggesztiót, és szilárdan ragaszkodik a tényleges létezés igazságához, mely a Krisztusi Tudományban van feltárva, félelem gondolatai nem fogják többé kormányozni. Hogy az egész dolgot röviden összefoglaljuk, az elmei szolgaságból a szellemi gondolkozás útján szabadúlunk fel.

A legnagyobb félelem, mely az emberiséget ma látszólag rabságban tartja arra vonatkozik, hogy nincsen elég azokból a dolgokból, melyek az emberi existencia feltartásához szükségesek. Gyakran halljuk azt a hipnotikus szuggesztiót, hogy nincsen annyi munka, tehát nincsen annyi készlet sem, hogy mindenkire teljen. De külső befolyások kormányozzák az emberiséget? Az egész világon elterjedt téves gondolkozás felelős a rossz viszonyokért? A Krisztusi Tudomány egyik követője, kinek irodáját váratlanúl feladták, nem fogadta el azt az általánosan elterjedt gondolatot, hogy ennek következtében készletei vissza lesznek tartva tőle, és szilárdan ragaszkodott a szellemi létezés és a szellemi bőség változatlan igazságához. Készletei fokozatosan bővebbek lettek és teljesen váratlanúl új üzleti összeköttetésre tett szert. Mert először „Istennek országát" kereste, a jó kifejezésre jutott számára. A Szentírás igérete beteljesedett.

Az isteni Szeretet képességében való hit, hogy minden szükségünket ki tudja elégíteni, mindég hoz helyes jutalmat. Az Istenbe vetett intelligens bizalom hogy tud „asztalt teríteni a pusztában," minden gazdasági problémát meg fog a maga idejében oldani.

Uj bátorságot ad ha meggondoljuk, hogy a Krisztusi Tudomány a félelemtől való felszabadulást hoz ma az emberiségnek. Folytonosan tisztábban látható annak az igazsága, hogy az isteni Elme mindent tökéletesnek és halhatatlannak teremtett, és hogy a jó folytatólagossága soha sem volt veszélyben. Az emberiség kezdi tanulni hogyan kell Istenben feltétlenül bízni, hogyan kell örökké vezető szavára nagyobb figyelemmel hallgatni, hogyan kell édesebb bizalommal „örökkévaló karjaiban" nyugodni. Az ilyen bizalom nem fog jutalom nélkül maradni. Amint a jó változatlan törvényét jobban és jobban megértjük, be fogjuk bizonyítani, hogy az elmei szabadsághoz való jogunk nem csak egy elmélet, hanem egy bebizonyítható tény. Az emancipáció ezen folyamata egy biztos valóság, mert a szellemi haladást, melyet szellemi törvény kormányoz, se meghiusítani, se megakadályozni nem lehet. Az isteni Szeretet nem tud semmit a félelemről, és az isteni Szeretet tölt be minden helyet. Ezért a félelemnek nincsen országa.

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar fordításban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. kuld felvilágositást.

Among the Tartans At Balmoral

IN 1848 the Queen took a lease of Balmoral House, a small residence near Braemar in the wilds of Aberdeenshire. Four years later she bought the place outright. Now she could be really happy every summer; now she could be simple and at her ease; now she could be romantic every evening, and dote upon Albert, without a single distraction, all day long. The diminutive scale of the house was in itself a charm. Nothing was more amusing than to find oneself living in two or three little sitting-rooms, with the children crammed away upstairs, and the minister in attendance with only a tiny bedroom to do all his work in. And then to be able to run in and out of doors as one liked, and to sketch, and to walk, and to watch the red deer coming so surprisingly close, and to pay visits to the cottagers! And occasionally one could be more adventurous still—one could go and stay for a night or two at the Bothie at Alt-nagieuthasach—a mere couple of huts with "a wooden addition"—and only eleven people in the whole party! And there were mountains to be climbed and cairns to be built in solemn pomp. And in the evening there were sword-dances and reels.

But Albert had determined to pull down the little old house, and to build in its place a castle of his own designing. With great ceremony, in accordance with a memorandum drawn up by the Prince for the occasion, the foundation-stone of the new edifice was laid, and by 1855 it was habitable. Spacious, built of granite in the Scotch baronial style, with a tower one hundred feet high, and minor turrets and castellated gables, the castle was skilfully arranged to command the finest views of the surrounding mountains and of the neighbouring river Dee. Upon the interior decorations Albert and Victoria lavished all their care. The walls and the floors were of pitch-pine, and covered with specially manufactured tartans. The Balmoral tartan, in red and grey, designed by the Prince, and the Victoria tartan, with a white stripe, designed by the Queen, were to be seen in every room: there were tartan curtains, and tartan chair-covers, and even tartan linoleums. Occasionally the Royal Stuart tartan appeared, for Her Majesty always maintained that she was an ardent Jacobite. Water-colour sketches by Victoria hung upon the walls, together with innumerable stags' antlers, and the head of a boar, which had been shot by Albert in Germany. In an alcove in the hall, stood a life-sized statue of Albert in Highland dress.

Victoria declared that it was perfection. . . . And here, in very truth, her happiest days were passed.—From "Queen Victoria," by LYTTON STRACHEY. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Unreality of Fear

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS normal and natural to enjoy a calm, unworried, happy sense of existence. It is abnormal and unnatural to be enslaved by fear. In the first chapter of Genesis we read, "And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." Christian Science declares this spiritual truth of the allness of good. On page 207 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, is the following statement: "There is but one primal cause. Therefore there can be no effect from any other cause, and there can be no reality in aught which does not proceed from this great and only cause."

The thinker who is ready to accept these statements as true and as correlative perceives at once that in reality there is no cause for fear, because there is no source from which evil can emanate.

Let the individual who is mentally giving way to apprehension of any sort stop for a moment to analyze the situation—to inquire closely into the origin of the black cloud which appears ready to envelop him. A process of clear human reasoning, based upon the foundation fact of perfect Principle governing the real universe in absolute harmony, will reveal the folly of yielding one's mentality to any phase of fear; and so the mantle of dread will slip from self-burdened shoulders.

When we indulge a sense of fear we give certain evidence that we are believing, even though it be but momentarily, in a power opposed to God. It may then be but a brief mental step to the point where we find ourselves accepting the assumption that this malevolent influence is real and greater than God. Conversely, when we perceive that evil is without the slightest reality, because it occupies no place in God's kingdom, we are able to prove its nothingness. We realize that even the belief that we are yielding to fear is in itself unreal. Then we have begun to get at the root of the error; and as we proceed, we reach the point where fear is recognized to be simply a state of mental mystification.

But, someone may say, while I can see that evil, from the standpoint of absolute Truth, is without existence, I am still often tempted to be afraid of it. Christian Scientists are learning how to meet the temptation to be afraid. They know that they must instantly reject any suggestion of fear, because fear is opposed to God, divine Love. The moment an individual acquiesces in the aggressive suggestion that there is something to be afraid of he has admitted an intruder into his mental household. When he rejects such suggestion, and holds firmly to the truth of real being, as revealed in Christian Science, thoughts of fear cease to control him. To state the matter briefly, the way out of mental bondage is through spiritual thinking.

The dominant fear which today appears to be enslaving mankind is that of lack of supply necessary to the maintenance of human existence. We hear voiced the mesmeric suggestion that there is insufficient work for all, hence insufficient supply. But do external influences rule mankind? Is world-wide erroneous thinking responsible for wrong conditions? One student of Christian Science, whose office was suddenly closed, refused to accept the prevailing thought that supply would consequently be withheld, and clung steadfastly to the unchanging truth of spiritual existence and spiritual abundance. Gradually supply increased, and a new business connection was quite unexpectedly made. As a result of his seeking "first the kingdom of God," good had been made manifest. The Scriptural promise had been fulfilled.

Faith in the ability of divine Love to meet our every need always brings right reward. Intelligent reliance upon God as able to "furnish a table in the wilderness," will in due course solve every economic problem.

It is heartening to realize that Christian Science is freeing mankind from fear. The truth that divine Mind has created all perfect and eternal, and that the continuity of good has never been threatened, is constantly becoming clearer. Men are learning to trust Him more implicitly, learning to listen more intently for His ever-guiding voice, learning to rest with sweeter confidence in the "everlasting arms." Such trust will not be unrewarded. As one better understands the unchanging law of good he proves that his right to mental freedom is not a mere theory but a demonstrable fact. This process of emancipation is an assured reality, for spiritual progress, governed by spiritual law, cannot be thwarted or checked. Divine Love knows nothing of fear, and divine Love fills all space. Hence, fear is without a kingdom.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Stone House on a Hillside

LONG-LINED, austere, in rock and pasture set,
It clings upon its ledge, constrained to raise
Its pale front to the winds that fleer and fret,—
As if no beauty ever marked its days.

But lilacs crowd it with their glossy leaves,
And down the roof a rill of woodbine falls,
A bright autumnal stream; and at the eaves
Red apples droop against its whitewashed walls.

MARGARET ASHMUN

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Pictures, Songs and an Anniversary

By Anne Carroll Moore

Superintendent of Work With Children, the New York Public Library

IN THE heart of New York city stands a great marble palace guarded by two wise lions. For twenty-five years the lions have lain there watching millions of people go by. They keep a sharp lookout for magicians and musicians, for artists and puppet showmen and for people who have good stories to tell, and whenever they see "the right one" they roar for a party to be given in the Children's Room. There are many beautiful rooms in the palace but the Children's Room is the best one of all for a party. It is long and low with wide spaces, many windows and a glowing red-tiled floor that makes one feel like dancing.

And that is just what often happens at Christmas time and on anniversaries, for by candlelight this room seems touched with magic. Anything can happen here and ever so many wonderful things have happened. Once upon a time the King and Queen of Belgium walked in on a Saturday afternoon and surprised a whole room full of children who were just sitting there reading. Another time Carl Sandburg brought his "Rootabaga Stories" and sang to his guitar. It was on a St. Nicholas Eve that Walter de la Mare came to read from "Peacook Pie" and his "Three Mulla Mulgars." Two French sailors brought the *Guignol* (Punch and Judy show) from their ship for a party and at another time John Mulholland, the magician, gave a marvelous show.

At the Lions' Party

But a more joyous party the old Library Lions have never given than the one they gave on their last anniversary in May, when they invited Mr. Hendrik van Loon to bring his violin and Miss Grace Castagnetta to play on a little green piano the music she arranged for "The Songs We Sing."

Two hundred children came to the party. They came on ferryboats, on bus tops, on the elevated and by the subway, from the Bronx and Staten Island as well as Manhattan. At first they just looked and listened while jolly, big Mr. van Loon fiddled and fiddled away and little Miss Castagnetta (her name means little chestnut) played on the little green piano, now loud, now soft, now fast, now slow, just as the tune should go. The little green piano was an octave short but that didn't matter to Miss Castagnetta.

They Sang and They Sang

In no time at all everybody was singing songs they all knew—"Jack and Jill," "London Bridge," "Mulberry Bush," "The Farmer in the Dell," "Frère Jacques," "Au Clair de la Lune," and a dozen more. The more they sang, the more they all wanted to sing, and no wonder, for Mr. van Loon would first play a piece just as it should go and then he would say, "Shall I turn it into a waltz? a march? a polka?" Every change of tempo made it seem more fun to sing and that must have been just what Mr. van Loon wanted, for he said, "Always remember whatever you do, whether you play or sing, dance, draw pictures or build a boat, do it for *fun* and not for a prize."

After the songs were all sung, Mr. van Loon sat down at a table and began to draw pictures one after another while the boys and girls gathered about him to look on and ask for the pictures they wanted—"an airship," "a basket of puppies," "a three-storied house in summer time, with clouds over it and trees in front," "a ship with three sails," were among the many requests that he filled with lightning speed.

"It's the best party we ever had," said the boy who was the last to leave. "I never knew before that music and drawing could be so much alike. Mr. van Loon proves that to you when you watch him play the violin and then watch him draw. He's *swell*."

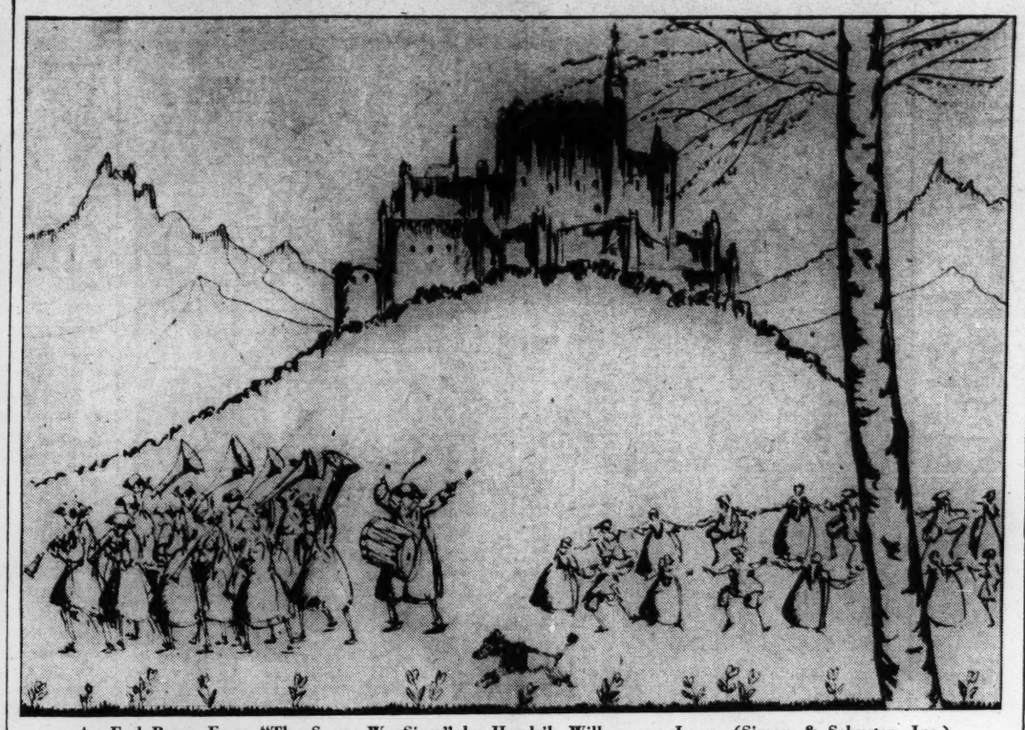
And Now Comes a Book

This boy had discovered, by watching Mr. van Loon, a secret which other boys and girls may now share, for the printer's work as well as the artist's is finished and "The Songs We Sing" is a published book (New York: Simon and Schuster. $1). And because it is not merely another song book in which old nursery rhymes have been given "a slightly modern tilt," but a charming book that opens music to you in an original and delightful way, I think it a very important book for parents and teachers as well as for children of all ages to read and absorb from cover to cover.

Not a word of the fascinating introduction should be skipped, for it tells just what one needs to know about notes and how they come to make a song.

"There is just as much difference between notes as there is between people," says Mr. van Loon. "Some people are tall and thin and others are short and stout. In the same way some of these notes are much bigger than others and they will be held much longer than the small and short ones. Some of them take a whole mouthful of breath: Taaaaaaaaaaaaaaa, while others are short and crisp: ta ta ta ta ta ta ta, like the rattling of a riveting machine. . . ."

Behind the gay rhythmical drawings in three colors is not only the artist but also the historian who can make history live for children because it has lived for him ever since he was a boy. Children who like funny pictures will find plenty of fun in Mr. van Loon's animated drawings but they will also find beauty and meaning and atmosphere. The song of the Little Nut Tree will give them a glimpse of Spain. Sur le Pont d'Avignon is not a mere picture. They are dancing on the bridge at Avignon just as the French people in the old song must have danced. These pictures are so real and they look so easy to draw that anyone with a spark of imagination will reach for pencil and paper to try his luck. And that I feel sure will give Mr. van Loon more satisfaction than anything else one can say of his book.



An End Paper From "The Songs We Sing," by Hendrik Willem van Loon. (Simon & Schuster, Inc.)

"London Bridge Is Falling Down, Falling Down, Falling Down." (From "The Songs We Sing")

The Silver Broom

The rain she has a silver broom
A silver broom has she;
She sweeps the flat broad countryside
And house and street and tree.

She sweeps away the blowing dust
Till every leaf is clean,
And tree trunks shine a dripping black
And fields a dazzling green.

Even the dusty sheep which stand
Backs humped against the rain,
Under her broom turn fair and white
Like little lambs again.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

Answers to Vegetable Puzzle

Leek. Onion. Turnip. Celery. Marrow. Pea. Carrot.

Tahu and the Grass Dance

TAHU and his mother and father had been driving since early morning. They had been following the Bow River all the way. Now it was bright moonlight and they had nearly reached the Blackfoot Reserve.

Tahu and his family were Stony Indians who lived in Alberta, Canada. They were taking with them beautiful belts, necklaces and beaded buckskin suits that they had made to exchange for other Indian articles which their people did not make.

There in the distance, Tahu's father told him, was the Bow River again. Tahu's father had a friend here. He was one of the minor chiefs and they were going to live in his house for almost a week. Tahu thought the Reserve and the cottage home of the chief very fine indeed but he was so sleepy that he fell sound asleep when his mother put him on a cot in the spare room.

At the Reserve

The next morning Tahu and the chief's little grandson sat in the back part of a wagon which the chief drove around in to call on his friends. It was great fun. Besides, the little Blackfoot boy knew the sign language. Blackfoot Indians and Stony Indians are both Plains Indians and all Plains Indians use the sign language. Tahu's father had told him that, so he and the little Blackfoot boy tried to see who could make the most signs.

Once that morning they came to a funny shaped building with eight sides. The chief said there was going to be a dance inside that house this very night and that he, Tahu, would be allowed to dance. Tahu was glad that he had brought along his Indian costume. That evening when he put it on, Tahu's father brought out a string of sleigh bells and cut off a strip just long enough to fasten around Tahu's right ankle. Funny, Tahu thought. But when they reached the Dance Lodge, Tahu found it was easy to keep time to the drum by pounding his right foot on the floor at the drum beat.

Tahu loved to watch those Indians dance. The nicest thing about Indian dances is that no one is ever too old or too young to dance.

A Jumping Dance

Everybody can dance who wants to. The Blackfeet looked gorgeous in their costumes and they allowed the little boys to follow them and imitate their hippety-hop steps.

One quite lively dance they danced that night was the Grass Dance. The little boys liked it so much that the next morning Tahu and three little Blackfoot Indians put on their Indian costumes and tried to dance it just as the grown-ups did.

They stood facing each other, and when Tahu's father saw what the boys were trying to do, he brought a drum out and drummed and sang: "Hai, hai; Hai, hai!" accenting the first of each pair of syllables.

Then the boys crossed their feet, with the right one forward, and keeping them that way shuffled back and forth as they jumped almost a half foot above the ground.

When the drum beat very loudly they crossed the left foot over the right, danced and danced, and then the right over the left again, until they just couldn't dance any longer. The Indians told Tahu they did that dance when they were very happy, because they could jump up and down to their hearts' content.

Tahu practiced the steps very carefully for he was going to teach this new dance to his little Stony friends when he returned home.

TA-DE-WIN

Geographical Puzzle

Six countries are indicated. What are their Names?

1. A Large Bird.
2. A part of a fish, a letter and a conjunction.
3. A place for animals and a boy's name.
4. Easily broken.
5. A metal vessel and girl's name.
6. A Queen.

[Answers on This Page Next Monday]

Black Biddy Does Her Bit

DANNIE sat on the back step wondering. Below in a bright spot of sunshine his little pet hen, Black Biddy, clucked to her chicks. Black Biddy was hunting for bugs and crumbs for her five babies. They had come late in the summer and she watched them very carefully.

"Cluck! Cluck! Cluck!" she talked to them. "Stay close to me. Cluck! Cluck! Cluck!" She looked up at Dannie now and then.

But Dannie did not seem to hear her. He was too busy with his own thoughts.

What was he going to do at Ben's circus tomorrow? What could he do? Those were the thoughts that were keeping Dannie so quiet.

Early that morning Ben had stopped to tell him about the circus the boys were having in the big room above his father's garage.

"Each boy is going to do something or bring something to make the circus," Ben had told Dannie. "Bill is going to bring his pony. Fred will do an Indian dance. You must think of something to do, too."

Ben had laughed and hurried off down the walk and out the garden gate.

"What fun it will be!" thought Dannie now. "But what can I take? I have no pony. I do not know any Indian dances. What? What?"

But no answer came to his questions. Only Black Biddy's "Cluck! Cluck! Cluck!" from the sunny spot on the walk in front of him.

"Cluck! Cluck! Cluck!"

"Oh, Black Biddy, if only you were a circus hen!" Dannie said aloud.

But this time Black Biddy did not seem to hear Dannie. A yellow leaf had dropped from one of the trees. It flew down and frightened Black Biddy.

"Cluck! Cluck! Cluck! Come my children, come to me!" she was calling in hen talk. She sat down in the spot of sun. The tiny chicks ran to her as she lifted her wings.

Dannie watched as one by one each tiny chick crept into its safe hiding place. It made him laugh when a few minutes later the chicks began to peek out from Black Biddy's feathers, one little head here, another there. Soon all five were looking out of their feather windows.

"Cluck! Cluck! Cluck!"

Then all in a minute Dannie laughed again and stood up.

"I know! I know!" he shouted. "Biddy, you shall be a circus hen!"

Dannie's eyes were as shiny as Black Biddy's.

He ran into the house and out again. Soon the yard about the step was noisy with the buzz of the saw and pounding of a hammer.

The next morning was the very best kind of a circus day. The sun was warm. The outside world seemed brighter than ever with the leaves turning yellow.

Dannie was up bright and early. He was one of the first to reach the circus garage.

"Did you bring something for the circus?" Ben asked as Dannie walked into the yard. Then he saw the large box Dannie was carrying.

Dannie's eyes shone above it.

"Yes, I guess I've brought the side show," he answered.

The two boys laughed as they went up the stairs to the big room above the garage.

Dannie put the box down and pulled off a large card. He put it beside the box. The large card said:

"This way to the side show."

Then out came another card. It cried out in big red letters:

"Come! See Black Biddy, the hen with six heads!!!"

And sure enough, later on when the other boys came in, Black Biddy clucked to her children to keep them close about her. Then as they grew used to the new place, out came the little heads to learn what it was all about, one, two, three, four, five. With Biddy's own little head it made the card read true.

How the boys laughed! Dannie's side show all but became the whole circus.

"Who said you were not a circus hen?" Dannie said as he put her back into her own little house that night.

"Cluck! Cluck! Cluck! Who did say so?" Black Biddy seemed to ask as she called her children to her for the night.

(These stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays each month.)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Dannie's Side Show

The Friendly Bell

RONNY GORDON thought it great fun when he went with his Mother and Daddy to live in a little seaside village in Japan. Their house was made of wood and paper and, instead of thick walls between the rooms, there were paper screens which slid backwards and forwards on wooden rails. Ronny thought these were very funny. Another thing he liked was the thick floor matting called "tatami." When he stepped hard on it the tatami bounced and it was lovely for sliding over in soft slippers.

One morning, Ronny's mother had to go to the city, so she told him to stay on the beach and play with Yuki san, the Japanese maid, until she got back. Yuki san could not talk much English; she could say only "Yes, please," and "No, thank you."

Ronny found it rather difficult to talk to her because he had not yet learned to speak Japanese. He built a sand castle and gathered some shells for a shell box he was planning to make. Then he sat down and wondered what to do next. The beach seemed very quiet. The sound of the waves was like a little song. Presently Ronny heard another sound which made him sit up, rub his eyes and look all around.

"Tinkle! Tinkle! Tinkle!"

Dozens of little bells were tinkling somewhere. But where were they? Ronny rubbed his eyes again and wondered if he hadn't really fallen asleep and was dreaming all this, for what do you think he saw? Along the beach a tiny shop was walking toward him on a pair of smartly stepping feet!

A Shop That Walked

There were three wee counters and a roof over them made out of bamboo sticks and the whole thing was hung all over with gaily colored glass wind bells which swung and sparkled and tinkled in the breeze. As it drew nearer Ronny saw that the shop was carried by a man who walked inside it and supported it by one strong hand which held up the roof.

"Why, he's just like a tortoise!" Ronny cried to Yuki san, "he carries his house along with him."

Yuki san smiled and nodded and said, "Yes, please!"

It really was a delightful sight, Ronny thought. Evidently other children thought so, too, for they soon came running down the village street to the beach. Their wooden sandals scraped and squeaked merrily as they crowded around the wind-bell man, eager to buy his wares. He set down his stall and began to do a brisk business.

Ronny watched for a little while, then he began to feel that he simply must have one of those bells. He had just twenty cents of his own. He pulled them out of his pocket and showed them to Yuki san and then pointed to the bell stall. Yuki san nodded and smiled to show that she understood, so Ronny jumped up and raced off after the man who was already moving further along the beach. The village children were following him, dancing, singing, shouting and waving the bells which they had bought. Ronny ran fast and soon caught up with them.

A New Friend

Suddenly he remembered that the wind-bell man was a Japanese and would probably not understand English. Ronny stopped on the edge of the crowd and realized that, though the children were all chattering happily, he could not understand one word they said. How, then, could he ask the man for a twenty-cent wind bell? He began to feel very shy and then, to his great surprise, he heard someone speaking English:

"Gooda morning! How are you?"

Ronny turned round and found that the speaker was a Japanese boy not much bigger than himself who smiled broadly and bowed as he spoke. Ronny was so surprised that he bowed, too.

"Good morning," he replied.

"Please tell me your name," said the boy.

"My name is Ronny Gordon. What is your name?"

"My name is Matsui Aral. Do you wish to buy a wind bell?"

Matsui spoke in a very funny prim way, Ronny thought, more like a grown up than a little boy, but that did not matter at all because he had such a merry smile and seemed so eager to be friendly that Ronny forgot all about feeling shy.

"Yes," he said, "I want to buy a bell but I do not know how to ask for it."

"Saa!" exclaimed Matsui. "Please come with me."

Bowing very politely to the other children he spoke to them in Japanese and they made room for him and for Ronny to go right up to the stall.

Choosing a Wind Bell

It was even prettier than it had seemed from a distance. There were so many different wind bells that it was quite hard to choose one. There were silver, gold, green and scarlet globes from which hung long glass rods. There were gaily colored squares of glass threaded on scarlet cords from which paper tags and streamers fluttered in the breeze. But, best of all, was a bell made like a ship with two little men in it and glass tubes swinging from its keel to tinkle in the wind.

"Will you please ask him how much this bell costs?" asked Ronny.

"He says that bell is twenty-five cents," Matsui replied after he had enquired of the man.

Ronny's face fell. "I'm afraid I can't have it, then," he sighed, as he showed his hand in which lay only twenty cents.

The wind-bell man smiled, bowed and made quite a long speech. When he had finished Matsui explained to Ronny:

"He says that you are the first English boy to whom he has ever sold a wind bell and that he likes you very much, so he will be pleased to sell this bell to you for only twenty cents."

The bell man unhooked the little glass ship and handed it to Ronny who was so pleased that he hardly knew what to say, so he bowed and said:

"Thank you, thank you, thank you!"

The bell man smiled more broadly than ever and repeated:

"T'ankyou, t'ankyou, t'ankyou!"

Ronny's One Japanese Word

He said it over and over again and seemed very pleased to find that he could say an English word, then he bowed and went back into his shop, lifted it on his hand and trotted off while all the children called after him:

"Sayonara, Furin-ya san! Sayonara!"

As everyone around him was repeating these words Ronny repeated them, too, because he felt quite sure that they must mean "Good-by, Mr. Bell Man," and when he asked Matsui if this was so the Japanese boy smiled and replied:

"Yes, you are clever boy. You will soon learn to speak Japanese."

Carrying his glass bell very carefully Ronny started for home with Matsui walking beside him. Together they hung the bell in a tree where the wind blew it to and fro so that the glass rods tinkled.

"It'll be a surprise for Mummy when she gets home," said Ronny.

They hid behind a bush where they could peep between the leaves. Very soon Mummy opened the garden gate. She stood still with her head on one side as she listened to the tinkling bell. Then she saw it, sparkling in the sunshine and dancing on the breeze.

"Oh," she exclaimed. "However did that get there?"

This was too much for Ronny. He burst into peals of laughter, jumped out from behind the bush and ran to Mummy. Then he told her the whole story of the bell man and his moving shop.

Sayonara

When he came to the part about Matsui, Ronny looked round for his new friend, but Matsui was still hiding behind the bush for it was now his turn to feel rather shy. No one could be shy for long, though, with Ronny's Mummy and, when she went to look for Matsui, he soon started to bow and smile and to answer her questions in his funny careful English.

"You must be a very clever little boy," Mummy said, "to learn to speak our language so well."

"My father is a scholar," replied Matsui proudly. "He speaks English, French, German. He wishes me to study. He speaks to me in English every day."

Mummy took the two boys into the house and gave them cake and milk. Then they played together on the beach till it was time for Matsui to go home. They had had a wonderful game and they agreed to meet again the next day.

"Sayonara!" said Matsui as he left, and Ronny, who was very proud of his one Japanese word, replied:

"Sayonara! Sayonara!"

JOAN S. GRIGSBY

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Business and Industry

Bituminous Coal Men Expect Substantial Increase in Prices

Commerce and Finance

Longer Maturities For Federal Debt Please Treasury

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A gradual but steady increase in the proportion of long-term obligations, compared with outstanding short-term securities, is taking place, according to a comprehensive analysis by Secretary Morgenthau of the public debt of the United States which now stands at $33,816,273,460.

This is a highly desirable trend, according to the Treasury department, which also points to the substantial increase in the length of maturities and the reduction in interest rates.

Mr. Morgenthau viewed the future of government borrowing optimistically, stating that if conditions remain as favorable as at present refunding of the debt that matures in from one to five years which constitutes nearly one-third of the total, will be possible at rates much more favorable than were possible a few years ago.

Long-Term Debt Grows

As a result of the substitution of bonds for notes in recent Treasury financing, the proportion of long-term obligations of the United States was further increased to 55.3 per cent of the entire interest-bearing public debt, exclusive of postal savings, United States savings and adjusted service bonds, and of special issues of governmental agencies and trust funds, according to Mr. Morgenthau.

The proportion of long-term securities (bonds with maturities of more than five years), on June 30, 1935, was 48.6 per cent and on June 30, 1934, it was 44.7 per cent.

"There has been at the same time a substantial increase in the average length of maturity of the interest-bearing debt," Mr. Morgenthau said.

"The Aug. 31, 1936, average, adjusted to give effect to the Sept. 15 financing, is nine years and eight months, as compared with seven years and seven months on Dec. 31, 1934. This increase in average maturity has been accompanied by a pronounced reduction in the interest rates paid by the treasury.

"The average yield on long-term treasury bonds was 3.66 per cent in 1932, 3.31 per cent in 1933, and 3.10 per cent in 1934. In 1935 and 1936 no treasury bonds were offered to yield more than 2.875 per cent; slightly more than $5,000,000,000 of treasury bonds were issued carrying a coupon rate of only 2.75 per cent; $2,611,000,000 carried a coupon rate of 2.875 per cent, and $211,000,000 of 3 per cent bonds of a previous issue were sold at auction to yield an average of about 2.64 per cent."

Longer Maturities Better

Treasury officials said that it was advantageous to extend subsequent maturities instead of having a debt which would be reduced in maturity on a regular basis year by year.

At the close of 1931, the average length of the final maturity of the interest-bearing public debt, excluding consols and postal savings bonds and special issues to government trust funds, was ten years and ten months. In the next two and one-quarter calendar years the average length of final maturity fell steadily, reaching a low of seven years and four months at the end of March, 1934.

Between June 30, 1933, and the present date, the percentage of the debt maturing in less than one year has been reduced from 15.6 to 11.6 and the percentage maturing in fifteen years or more has been increased from 18.5 to 27.9. The medium term debt maturing in five to fifteen years now constitutes 27.4 per cent of the total, compared with 45.2 per cent, inclusive of Liberty Bonds and 6.5 per cent exclusive of the Liberty Bonds, on June 30, 1933.

Pre-Election Lull Not Yet Noticeable In Chicago District

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—General business is holding up unusually well in this district. The volume of turnover in retail and wholesale lines has continued at such proportions that many dealers are having difficulty in getting sufficient wares from the factories to keep up with demands, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Heavy purchases of fall clothing and other seasonal needs are reported in practically all the neighborhood shopping districts, as well as along State street. Retailers are holding special sales, which augment their usual business. Wholesalers and mail order houses indicate that the lull expected before the November election has thus far failed to appear.

Big European Buying Of Copper Disclosed

NEW YORK (AP)—S. R. Guggenheim, a director of Kennecott Copper Corporation, said on his return from Europe, "Business in general is very good, which naturally affects copper prices."

His summation of foreign business conditions dovetailed closely with those yesterday of Louis S. Cates, president of Phelps Dodge Corporation, a major copper producer, who also expressed complete satisfaction with the present domestic copper price following a trip abroad.

"There is a good healthy copper market in the United States so why try to stifle it," Mr. Cates said in answer to questions concerning a possible price boost. He declared domestic copper consumption would increase as utilities re-enter the market.

Speaking of the foreign copper situation, Mr. Cates said production and consumption are at high levels and are keeping in close relationship, with most buying for industrial purposes."

Banker Declares Insured Mortgage Prime Investment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Home mortgage loans, insured under the federal housing act, are a desirable investment for commercial banks, according to Robert V. Fleming, president of the American Bankers Association. Mr. Fleming believes that forward-looking bankers must seek other sources of earnings than those resulting from strictly commercial loans. He declares that one of these other sources is found in home mortgage loans insured by the federal housing administration.

Bankers who make such loans, in Mr. Fleming's opinion, find new and desirable investments. At the same time, they contribute to the revival of the building industry while enabling citizens to own their own homes. His own bank, the Riggs National of Washington, D. C., holds about $1,000,000 of insured mortgages.

Detroit Edison Co. Offers Bond Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Detroit Edison Company is making public offering of $20,000,000 of general and refunding mortgage bonds, series G, 3½ per cent due Sept. 1, 1966, through a syndicate headed by Coffin & Burr, Inc. The price is 105.

Proceeds will be used to redeem on Oct. 1, 1936, at 107½ and accrued interest, all of the company's general and refunding mortgage bonds, series C, 5 per cent, due Aug. 1, 1962, outstanding in principal amount of $20,000,000.

European Housing Situation Studied By FHA Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Federal Housing Administration has just completed a survey of housing conditions in 10 European countries. In the course of the survey FHA officials visited England, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, France and Czechoslovakia, and 150 conferences were held with state and municipal housing officials and with representatives of the private housing industry and home financing institutions.

The officials are Dr. Ernest M. Fisher, director of the division of economics and statistics, and Dr. Richard U. Ratcliff, his associate. They have been working together on housing research problems since the Federal Housing Administration was started two years ago, and for two years previous to that at the University of Michigan. Dr. Fisher has specialized in the study of housing here and abroad for 15 years.

It will be the purpose of the report now in preparation to present a summary of the general principles and conclusions which have evolved from this survey. Each statement will be supplemented by statistical evidence where available, and by illustrative descriptions. It is the aim simply to epitomize the most significant aspects in an easily readable form.

Some of the conclusions reached by Dr. Fisher and Dr. Ratcliff, to be expanded in the final report, are as follows:

Government intervention in housing in European countries is permanent, though its form is changeable.

In the last 10 years subsidies to stimulate house production have generally been abandoned, and the emphasis placed on the improvement of housing conditions, and lately, on the lending of government credit to limited dividend societies or housing co-operatives.

The ownership by municipalities of large areas of undeveloped land at the urban periphery in Holland, Germany and the Scandinavian countries has proven to be a major advantage in contrast with England, where the lack of available land acquired at low prices for housing purposes has increased the costs of the program, and slowed up activity.

Decentralized responsibility for the administration of housing policies under the guidance and control of the central government is universal.

The collection of statistics of housing has long been a function of both central and local governments, and there is an increasing emphasis on this activity as requisite to the proper guidance of housing policy.

The home mortgage market is highly organized and its operations are under the control of institutions which specialize in residential loans; the organization varies markedly in the several countries, where different plans and devices have grown up as a result of special conditions.

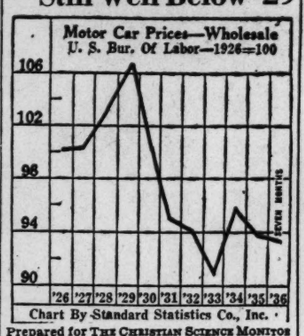
The principle of differential renting, the basing of rents on individual ability to pay, is becoming increasingly recognized as fundamental and its application is spreading in varied form, particularly in England.

Governmental intervention for the improvement of housing conditions among the working classes is generally accepted by all interests and all political parties as an important part of a broad program for social betterment, including public health, education, and social security measures.

No single remedy exists for the many co-ordinate problems of housing; significant advances in the improvement of housing conditions and in the guidance of the private housing and home financing industry have been made only in those countries where a comprehensive and flexible program has been adopted utilizing a variety of devices.

The success of certain devices or policies in Europe does not demonstrate that they can be adopted in America without alteration to fit the different social, economic, and political conditions which obtain here.

Motorcar Prices Still Well Below '29



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE long-term downward trend of automobile prices was accelerated considerably during the depression. The Bureau of Labor Statistics index of wholesale prices in mid-1933 stood 15 per cent below 1929.

Average prices since then have been raised relatively little and they remain materially below 1929, despite numerous car improvements during the period.

Soft Coal Price Advance Seen Due To Car Shortage

WASHINGTON (AP)—A "material advance" in soft coal prices "commencing probably in the near future" was forecast by the National Coal Association.

With bituminous coal production approximately 27,000,000 tons ahead of the corresponding date last year, the association reported to its membership continuation of the trend may cause "a real shortage" of coal cars and force prices up.

Asserting the movement of coal already is "straining railroad facilities" in some sections, the association added that industrial stocks of coal in dealers' yards were reported to be "subnormal and too low for safety."

Needs of Heavy Industry Up

Bureau of Mines officials have said the increased demand for coal due largely to heightened activity in so-called heavy industries, particularly steel.

"The railroads, while making desperate efforts to meet the demands for coal cars in all sections, are finding it quite difficult to do this in some localities," the association said. "Certain types of cars are not everywhere available in sufficient quantities to meet the demand. Coal car distribution rules have been put into effect on some lines which means that mines on such lines will receive less than their full car supply.

"Operators are reporting that some railroads are holding fuel in cars instead of unloading and releasing the equipment."

Announcing its intention of keeping the country informed weekly about conditions in the coal industry, the association indicated the question of transportation would be considered a leading contributing factor to any coal shortage or price increase.

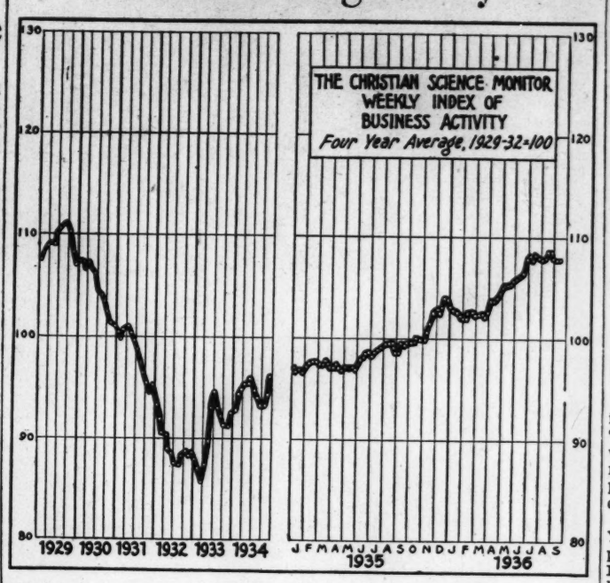
No Shortage at Mine

"There can be no such thing as a shortage of coal at the mine," the association said, "as mines are equipped to produce a much greater quantity than can be transported."

In connection with supplies of coal above ground, the statement said industrial stock-piles of bituminous coal contained only 24,211,000 tons on Aug. 1, compared with 32,272,000 tons on the same date a year ago. It was recalled, however, that supplies have been kept above normal last year because of a threatened miners' strike over wage agreements.

"Coal for industrial use is being sold at excessively low prices," the association said. "In view of all the conditions set forth above it is only reasonable to infer that under the law of supply and demand there is certain to be a material advance in prices commencing probably in the near future. These facts should command the serious attention of coal producers, wholesalers, retailers and consumers throughout the nation."

Monitor Index Shows Trade Is Maintaining Steady Pace



Economics In Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

and the other countries adhering to the gold standard would not agree. As for Great Britain, that country took a middle course, "talking like Americans and acting like Frenchmen," in the witty words of the London Times correspondent, Sir Wilmot Lewis. There was thus no option but for the President to "gang it alone."

Two experts may be cited in support of the President's decision to "turn his back on the international co-operative effort" at London. One is Dr. Paul Einzig, well known London financial editor, in his book "World Finance, 1914-1935." The other is Dr. Gustav Cassel, famous Swedish economist and member of the Swedish delegation to the conference, in a book just published which monetary orators on both sides might do well to read; it is called "The Downfall of the Gold Standard."

It Was Obvious

Dr. Einzig does not go into the justification for President Roosevelt's action contained in the refusal of France and its monetary allies to support Roosevelt reflation. He simply says "it was obvious that in June, 1933, the dollar had not yet reached the level at which President Roosevelt could possibly have been prepared to stabilize it." Dr. Cassel says that, though the President treated the conference rather "inconsiderately," he "merits unreserved praise for the directness of his comments. Finally I find in my files the following judgment on the controversy between the President and the conference, clipped from an editorial in the London Times for July 5, 1933:

"No doubt it is true that the episode has accentuated the divergence between the views on currency of the Americans on the one hand and of the French and the other gold standard countries on the other. But that divergence was perfectly well known long before the conference. Mr. Roosevelt regards a rise in prices as the "primary and fundamental" need and is doing everything in his power to raise the price level in the United States. It is clear that he cannot even contemplate the stabilization of American currency in terms of the currencies of countries in which the price level is stationary or falling."

Equally Loath

One can entertain little doubt that Mr. Landon, had he been President at the time, would have been equally loath "to contemplate the stabilization of American currency." Even now he hesitates to come out for definitive stabilization. In his telegram to the Cleveland convention he postponed it till "it can be done without penalizing our democratic economy and without injury to our producers of agricultural products and other raw materials.'" Such a justification was much more valid in July, 1933, when the prices of "agricultural products an dother raw materials" were on a much lower plateau than they are today.

American Bankers Open Convention In San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The American Bankers Association opened its sixty-second annual convention here with a gap in the program, due to the departure last night for the east of Jesse Jones, Reconstruction Finance Corporation chairman.

Mr. Jones, who was on the program as speaker of the first general session tomorrow, left a message with Robert V. Fleming of Washington, D. C., president of the association.

Mr. Fleming said the message, which he was asked to read at the session tomorrow, explained that Mr. Jones did not feel well enough to give the address.

The RFC head was in an airplane accident in Texas sometime ago.

Delegates to the convention, who had expressed belief Mr. Jones might speak to them on government financial policies, turned their interest in this respect to a scheduled address by J. F. T. O'Connor, Federal Comptroller of Currency.

Mr. Fleming and other delegates, while speaking enthusiastically about general business improvement, expressed concern over the tax situation. The association president expressed hope Congress will modify the new tax on undistributed corporation earnings, though it does not apply to banks, in the interest of general business recovery.

Committee meetings and a session of the association's executive council, with Mr. Fleming presiding, occupied the delegates today.

Interest Charge Cut On Montreal Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The stock exchange here announces a reduction in the rate of interest chargeable to clients of members from 5½ per cent to 5 per cent effective as of Sept. 1. This is the lowest interest rate in effect since 1909, when a 5 per cent rate was in force from January to November. In November, 1909, it was raised to 6 per cent, and has not touched 5 per cent since.

The current reduction marks the fourth cut in the rate in less than a year. On Nov. 1, 1935, a rate of 6 per cent became effective; on Jan. 1, 1936, it was reduced to 5¾ per cent and on June 1 last to 5½ per cent.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Last week the stock market backed and filled. The decline took place just before and after the Maine elections, the significance of which appears dubious. The Republicans did not get the percentage vote which was previously estimated to forecast victory in November, and in the middle of the cheering the market sagged further, despite Iron Age predictions that steel operations would hold around 72 per cent through October. Later in the week the market rallied, perhaps on the news more favorable to Mr. Landon from the Michigan, Wisconsin, and Massachusetts primaries. The general trend of the market seems to have nothing to do with the elections but the minor fluctuations make a plausible correlation with the fluctuating hopes for an Administration defeat.

Steels were strong in the rally. The scrap steel barometer has been phenomenally bullish for months, having risen $5 since May. Coppers were firm on the rise in export copper to the brink of 10 cents. Utilities are doing poorly, for reasons found on the front pages and despite the continuous good news on the financial pages. The general market appears ready to test the double top made in August and September.

The Treasury Offering

The September 15 Treasury quarter date, with its $1,900,000,000 turnover of money, had no effect on the money market. The cash offering was the usual large success. Surprise was expressed in the Street that the Treasury saw fit to increase the allocations of the $400,000,000 offering to $469,000,000, contrary to the traditional practice of a maximum 10 per cent increase.

There was some comment also to the post-depression efforts of the Treasury to shake off "free riders" from such offerings were actually bringing in a new crop of such riders while shaking off the old. The new ones are little fellows buying up to $5000 or $10,000 of bonds. Up to the former figure, 100 per cent allocations are given on subscriptions before larger subscribers are taken care of. The larger free riders—banks, dealers, etc., have been shaken loose by warnings, inspections, and limitations in the case of capital and surplus.

Net effect of the payment date was to drop member banks' excess reserves $290,000,000 to $1,710,000,000, approximately as had been expected, the banks having chosen as they have done since last December to pay the bulk of their subscriptions out of cash to avoid deposit insurance premiums on government deposits. The Friday Reserve system statement indicated that the Reserve system turned in $53,000,000 of the maturing 1½ per cent notes for the new 2¾ per cent bonds to keep the frozen total $2,430,000,000 holdings of government securities unchanged.

This action, though a natural one, was taken to indicate that the reserve system is going the way of all the banks, in relaxing its inhibitions about long-term issues. Its earnings have been badly hit in recent years by the fact that no one is borrowing, and its portfolio of governments pays less and less as yields continue to decline. Its earnings this year may not exceed $6,500,000, or less than dividend requirements, compared with the average of $16,000,000 for the last 10 years. In 1935 earnings were $9,435,000.

"Other loans," i. e., commercial advances of the weekly reporting member banks, showed a further increase of $49,000,000, on top of the previous week's $28,000,000 increase, bringing the total to $3,800,000,000 or $517,000,000 higher than when the rise started in February. The figures on open-market commercial paper, released by the Reserve Bank here, showed a similar trend. At $205,200,000 they were the highest since October, 1931, and 16 per cent above a year ago.

There was considerable interest in the doubling of its dividend rate from $1 to $2 per annum by Manufacturers' Trust Company, the first dividend increase by a large New York bank since 1929. A year ago at this time two of the larger banks made 33 per cent reductions. Last week's increase was foreshadowed by two extra quarterly dividends of 25 cents each—in December and June. The $1 rate has been paid since 1934. Manufacturers recently completed the retirement of RFC capital notes by the sale of preferred stock to its common stockholders, the initial dividend on which was also announced last week.

Life Insurance Problem

None of the local savings banks, which are the largest in the world, reported any depositors asking for their money as a result of vice-presidential candidate Knox's uncouth remarks about unsafe life insurance and savings accounts; everybody seemed to know what he meant. The incident recalled the parlous days of the expiring Hoover administration when the publication of the names of banks receiving R. F. C. loans is alleged to have had a part in precipitating the runs that closed the banking system. Interpretation of the White House-called meeting of insurance presidents was every man for himself; some said it was to answer Mr. Knox, some that it was to win policyholders' votes back from inflation fear, some that it contemplated a move toward government control. The $3,000,000,000 increase in insurance company assets announced by the insurance presidents on the White House steps was no news. These assets increase every year. There has been a slight sag in insurance policy sales this year compared to last, due largely to an unusual burst of business in 1935.

The Street expects the argument over the FDIC, which flared up again at the convention of the supervisors of state banks, to go on indefinitely. The thing is making money now, as all deposit guarantee system do at the start, but this is no justification, as Chairman Crowley pointed out, for reducing premiums, since the banking system was just cleaned out before the FDIC went into operation. However, this is probably not the half of the story. Premiums are not high enough, the plan being unsound on an actuarial basis, according to bank failure experience in the past, like crop insurance and unemployment insurance, because no one can measure the scope of the real test which may strike in hard times. The logical escape from this dire conclusion was implied in the chairman's address at the convention—the hope that FDIC supervision of the banks will enforce such caution that there will be no more epidemics of bank failures. The corporation will be discussed at the coming convention of the American Bankers' Association at San Francisco, where bankers will probably ask that Congress give them places on the corporation's managing board.

More Gold From Paris

About $21,000,000 of gold was engaged in Paris for New York against $41,600,000 in the previous week and $33,000,000 in the four weeks before that. M. Reynaud's hasty return to Paris, after seeing the President but not delivering his speech at Harvard, was the occasion for much conjecture. He is a Rightist ex-finance minister who favors devaluation and may have been testing sentiment here for M. Blum, the guesses run. Paradoxically, from an American point of view, the chief objection to devaluation in France seem to come from the Communists.

Bond offerings last week swelled to $113,000,000 and a good volume is expected in coming weeks. The Bethlehem 3¾s went right out the window, despite the fact that they were a 'new money' and not a refunding offer. So did the Union Pacific 3½s. Spreads between second-grade and first-grade bonds continue to narrow.

The SEC investment trust hearings, resumed last week, gave strong signs that the commission is going to recommend segregation of trusts from sponsors. The Street is against it, arguing that the abuses of recent years cannot recur on account of the manifold regulation of the Securities Act and the Securities Exchange Act, and that there is red tape enough already. Judging by the past, that argument is not likely to appeal to the SEC.

Internal Revenues $75,000,000 Higher In 2-Month Period

WASHINGTON (AP)—Increases in all but 14 of 68 classifications of federal taxes were shown to have pushed internal revenue receipts for the first two months of this fiscal year $75,000,000 over the corresponding 1935 period.

Receipts for July and August this year were set at $542,352,774, compared with $466,600,853 for the period a year ago. This increase occurred even though agricultural adjustment taxes, which provded $28,000,000 in the two 1935 months, were eliminated under a Supreme Court decision last January.

Largest receipts from a single levy were listed under the capital stock tax, with $109,428,128 for the 1936 period, compared with $85,380,046 in 1935.

Liquor tax receipts increased substantially, being listed at $111,927,807 and $91,456,283 for the 1936 and 1935 periods respectively.

Revenue from the excise tax on imported distilled spirits climbed from $1,833,786 in July and August last year to $4,584,807 for the current year. The excise tax on domestic distilled spirits rose from $24,833,866 to $33,065,447, and increases also were shown in most other categories of liquor taxation.

Aggregate tobacco tax receipts likewise pointed upward from $88,334,427 to $97,539,912, manufacturers' excise tax revenues rose from $66,176,406 to $82,450,326, and miscellaneous tax proceeds rose from $15,102,657 to $17,301,499.

Among the decreases for the two months this year under last year were revenues from domestic and imported wine levies, chewing and smoking tobacco and crude petroleum processed.

In August, 1936, total internal revenue receipts were set at $254,026,253 compared with $229,638,818 for the same month a year ago, or in increase of $24,387,416.

Cotton Spinning Recedes Slightly

WASHINGTON (AP)—The cotton spinning industry was reported by the Census Bureau to have operated during August at 115.8 per cent of capacity, on a single shift basis, compared with 119.8 per cent during July this year, and 76.4 during August last year.

Spinning spindles in place Aug. 31 totaled 28,065,518 of which 23,433,658 were active at some time during the month, compared with 28,157,094 and 23,249,572 for July this year and 30,014,994 and 22,046,652 for August last year.

Active spindle hours for August totaled 7,573,009,997 or an average of 270 hours per spindle in place, compared with 7,859,348,920 and 279 for July this year, and 5,545,241,375 and 185 for August last year.

General business activity maintained a steady pace during the holiday week, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index records. On Sept. 12 the index remained at 107.8 (prel.) unchanged from the previous week and compares with 99.7 on Sept. 14, 1935.

While reported data for the three components of the index registered declines, adjustments for the Labor Day holiday and seasonal influences resulted in upturns for the electric power and miscellaneous car loadings series. The decline in bank debits outside New York City, however, exceeded the seasonal and holiday allowances and the adjusted index showed a drop sufficient to offset the advances in the other two series.

A rebound in steel production carried last week's output to 72 per cent of capacity from 70 per cent in the preceding week, and the Iron Age looks for a continuance of that rate, or better, until the end of next month anyway. While there has been some slowing down in orders from the construction industry and railroads, demand for the lighter steel products has been exceptionally good and large orders from some of the automobile companies are looked for in the immediate future.

Retail sales volume stepped up to a brisk pace following the holiday. Many sections reported sharp gains, especially where the weather has been cool and favorable. Toward the end of last week trade was affected by the hurricane in the South and by adverse weather in other places.

With the beginning of 1937 production by some automobile companies, motor output jumped last week to 33,615 units compared with 26,850 the previous week and 12,600 a year ago. Production this week, however, is expected to hit a new low as one major producer will stop operations.

Preparations for the National Automobile Show, which is less than eight weeks away, are progressing. The slogan, "The Pacemaker for American Industry" has been chosen for the show. Work on the new models is expected to be well under way by the middle of next month, and present indications point to faster schedules for the fourth quarter than a year ago.

The textile industry is expanding in most lines. Cotton textile manufacture is reported at an exceptionally high rate. The wool market in Boston continues quiet, however, and worsted and woolen goods output is below the levels of earlier in the year. For rayon goods manufacturing operations are reported at capacity.

Commodity prices have risen moderately largely as a result of sharp increases in the prices of farm products and foods.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and related to the base 1929-32 average as 100:

	*Sept. 12, 1936	Sept. 5, 1936	Sept. 14, 1935
Combined index	107.8	107.8	99.7
Bk deb't outside NYC	95.8	96.6	94.9
Elec power prod	128.3	128.0	111.4
Car loadings misc	99.4	98.8	92.7

*Preliminary.

Oil From Acorns, Edible and for Soap, Has Rich Commercial Possibilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HUNTSVILLE, Texas — A new and valuable oil that has rich commercial possibilities not only in Texas but in vast areas in other states, has been discovered. Its development on a commercial scale would furnish a source of revenue from land that does not possess other value, it is pointed out by C. B. Farrington, dean of the chemistry department at the Sam Houston State Teachers College, discoverer of the oil.

Vegetable, not mineral, this oil is derived from the lowly acorn, and analysis shows the product to be similar to olive and peanut oils, desirable for salad dressing and all edible oils, as well as for soap making.

Texas is particularly interested in Mr. Farrington's findings, as there are some 50 species of oak found in widely scattered parts of the State, covering large areas. Many oaks grow on poor sandy or rocky soil, and commercial development of the acorn crop, formerly not utilized except as feed for pigs on a limited scale, would greatly increase the value of such lands.

After making investigations of 12 varieties of oaks found in Texas, Mr. Farrington used for his experiments the Quercusnigra, commonly known as the pin or water oak.

"There are two varieties of acorns, the sweet mast and the bitter mast," he said. "The former contains very little oil and is the type fed to hogs. The bitter mast is found in larger quantities and includes the pin oak, southern red oak, and blackjack." The oil extracted from the bitter mast type of acorn does not retain the bitter taste, he explained.

The product obtained from the pin oak is a rich red in color, odorless and tasteless. It may be decolorized by the use of activated clay or other chemical substances, Mr. Farrington explained.

Varied types of oaks possess acorns with varying oil contents, he found. Among the dozen varieties he studied, the oil content ranged from 1 to 35 per cent.

Mr. Farrington did not undertake this investigation until he had ascertained that it was a subject on which previous work had not been done here or abroad.

Women Bankers' Future Limitless, Says Leader

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—A limitless future for women bankers was foreseen by Miss Susan B. Sturgis, assistant branch manager of the First National Bank of Boston. She is president of the Association of Bank Women, opening a two-day convention.

"It is an odd thing" she told interviewers, "but the question confronting women bankers today is not how far they can go in that profession, but how far they want to go."

Scrap Prices Rise $1 Ton; Operations Rebound 3 Points

Weekly Steel Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel scrap held the center of attention in the industry's developments last week, according to the magazine Steel, as prices continued their spectacular rise. Heavy melting steel scrap at Pittsburgh rose $1 a ton and at $18.50 is within 75 cents of the peak price reached in August, 1929.

"Sale of about 20,000 tons from accumulations of a steelmaker at Pittsburgh indicates belief that present prices are near the top of the movement," says Steel.

A rebound in the national operating rate of three points last week to 72½ per cent offset the loss in the week of Labor Day and carried the rate to within half a point of the peak of 73 reached in the final week of August.

The largest gain was made at Youngstown, Ohio, 13 points to 75 per cent. Wheeling gained 6 points, Buffalo and Detroit, 5 points, Cleveland, 2½ points, and eastern Pennsylvania, half a point. Other centers were unchanged.

"Although automotive consumers of steel have not yet outlined their requirements for sheets and other steel, sufficient demand from that and other sources has appeared to give many sheetmakers full order book for the remainder of this year," Steel says.

Deliveries of sheets, strip, bars and other products going into miscellaneous fabrication will, it is expected, "recede further during the fall, under increased specifying by users."

Definite announcements are expected on prices for wire products and reinforcing bars by the end of this week. Fourth quarter prices for other products are well settled, Steel reports.

"Railroads continue to buy, but sparingly," continues the magazine, "expected heavy placements not yet developing."

After a lull, structural steel awards have taken a spurt, totaling 42,737 tons for the week, compared with 19,305 tons in the previous week.

Steel's composite of scrap prices advanced 67 cents during the week to $16.54, the highest since September, 1929, and within 16 cents of the peak of $16.70 in August, 1929. Iron and steel composite rose 12 cents to $34.22. The finished steel composite is unchanged at $53.

Jobs for 836,000 Persons Credited To New Invention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—How science and invention have assisted in creating jobs for nearly 1,000,000 persons is shown in analysis by the National Conference Board, covering the field of manufacturing as well as distribution and service.

The board's investigations show that in 1933 there were 743,266 full-time and 93,022 part-time workers, or a total of 836,288 persons, who were engaged in separately classified occupations related to the sale, maintenance, or repair of products developed by invention during the past 50 years. It is pointed out that these figures do not include all of the new employment opportunities in the field of distribution and service, since the available data are incomplete.

New products have been responsible for a large number of new jobs in the field of retail trade. In 1933 there were 453,438 full-time and 71,639 part-time workers in new types of retail establishments. These workers, which do not include department store employees selling such articles as cameras, radios, and electric refrigerators, represented 16.8 per cent and 9.8 per cent of the total number of full-time and part-time employees, respectively, engaged in all branches of retail distribution.

The invention of the automobile has been responsible for the creation of employment opportunities for a total of over 570,000 workers in addition to those engaged in the manufacture of motor vehicles. There were also 108,804 workers in 1933 employed in the wholesale distribution of petroleum, which, although not strictly speaking a new industry, owes its development largely to the invention of the automobile.

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The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston

An EARNING STATEMENT of The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, prepared by the Company, has been made generally available to the Company's security holders in pursuance of section 11 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. It covers the period from August 1, 1935, to July 31, 1936, which is a period of twelve months following July 18, 1935, the effective date of a registration statement filed by the Company with the Securities and Exchange Commission (No. 2-1470) and in effect as to the Company's issue of First Mortgage Bonds, Series A, Sinking Fund 3½s due 1965. Copies may be obtained at the office of Old Colony Trust Company, 17 Court St., Boston, or at the office of the undersigned, 182 Tremont St., Boston.

T. K. CUMMINS, Treasurer.
September 21, 1936

EATON & HOWARD
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Fischer Beats Jack McLean In Golf Final

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GARDEN CITY, N. J., Sept. 21—Invincible courage, plus a stymie, followed by a series of phenomenal putts, carried a law school student at the University of Cincinnati, to the highest honors of the United States amateur golf season on Saturday, when John W. Fischer, the student in question, defeated a great golfer from Great Britain, Jack McLean, of Glasgow, in the final round of the national amateur championship over the rain-soaked links of the Garden City Golf Club, on the thirty-seventh hole of the match.

The storm of the preceding day had left its traces in muddy fairway spots and slow greens, though the skies were clear overhead, and the long drives of Fischer, in which he led the Scot on practically every hole, were handicapped by the conditions underfoot, so that the steady Britisher, with plodding persistence, held the new champion all the way, and finally was 3 up on the American as they stood on the 29th tee for the final sweep around the edge of the course which led them home.

But now the tide turned. The Scot made one of his rare slips on the green, and needed three putts for almost the first time in the championship, and Fischer found the higher ground easier for his shots. Another three-putt hole on the long 31st by McLean brought Fischer still closer to his opponent, but McLean held him tenaciously to halved holes, just as he had in his previous rounds, and as they reached the 34th green, he needed only a short putt to win the hole and reach dormie 2. But a long putt by Fischer laid a perfect stymie, and the hole was only halved.

Then Fischer rose to his opportunity, and his longest drive of the day was followed by a chip-shot that made only a single putt necessary for a birdie. McLean matched this, however, and was still 1 up, as they shot across the lake to the home green. Both were on, with the Scot trying for the winning putt from 18 feet, while Fischer was 12 feet away. McLean missed by a slight margin, but Fischer sank the putt for his second birdie in succession, to tie the score.

It was the most dramatic performance of the week, but greater was still to come. Fischer gained a slight advantage in the approach shot over the bunkers to the green, but was still 20 feet away, when he reached it, while McLean was easily able to have the hole. But once more the American took his trusty putter, and the ball rolled perfectly over the curves of the green and dropped in for the third successive birdie and victory.

Youngster Takes National Golf Title

By a Staff Photographer

Johnny Fischer, Cincinnati

Three Successive Birdies on the Last Three Holes Brought the Son of a Cincinnati Mailman From One Down and Three to Go to Victory Over Jack McLean, Scottish Challenger, at Garden City, L. I., Saturday

Perry and Budge Win First Round Matches

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 21 (AP)—Fred Perry of England led 32 netmen into the second round of championship play today in the tenth annual Pacific southwest tournament. Perry, after dropping a love set to young Julius Heldman of Los Angeles, national junior singles titlist, won his first-round match, 0—6, 6—0, 6—4. His opponent today was Lewis Wetherell, holder of the National Public Parks singles crown.

Wetherell moved into the second round at the expense of Harry Kime, Los Angeles, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2.

Don Budge of Oakland, top seeded of American contestants, had little difficulty defeating Bob Braly, Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—0, yesterday and was matched against Frank Stewart, Los Angeles collegian.

In the women's singles, Alice Marble of Los Angeles, national women's singles titlist, who breezed through her first-round match, drew young Jane Stanton, Beverly Hills, as her next opponent.

College Football Results

B.-T. Wesleyan 12, King 6.
Catawba 33, West Carolina Teach. 0.
Centenary 20, Louisiana N. 0.
Clemson 19, Presbyterian 0.
Duke 13, Davidson 0.
Duluth 25, Winona 0.
Kentucky 54, Maryville 3.
La Salle 27, Niagara 6.
Milligan 20, Mars Hill 0.
Mississippi 45, Union 0.
Navy 40, Navy Plebes 0.
N. C. State 12, Elon 0.
Portland 15, Pacific 0.
Rice 33, Texas A. and I. 0.
R. I. State 32, American International 0.
South Carolina 38, Erskine 0.
Southwestern 44, Arkansas S. T. 0.
St. Mary's 6, San Francisco 6.
Texas Tech. 26, Texas Wes. 7.
The Citadel 33, Newberry 0.
Trinity 6, Springfield 6.
Virginia M. I. 19, Wofford 0.
Virginia Tech. 16, Roanoke 7.
Western Reserve 59, Findlay 0.
West Virginia 7, Waynesboro 0.
Xavier 20, Transylvania 0.

Three Problems Facing Layden At Notre Dame

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 21 (AP)—A battle front lacking experience in key positions, but with big possibilities, will march for Notre Dame in the 1936 football wars.

Although he has 16 lettermen from the team that won seven games, tied one and lost one last year, Elmer Layden, starting his third season as head of the fighting Irish, is searching a host of comparative unknowns for the answers to three problems. If he can locate a center as good as Fred Solari or Henry Pojman, last year'sregulars; a quarterback adequately to replace Wally Fromhart, and a left halfback measuring up to Notre Dame standards, the Irish will be as tough as they were last year.

After a week of practice, three youngsters, Andy Puplis at quarterback, Johnny Fogel at center, and Bob Wilke at left halfback, have an edge in the battle for the three important positions. Puplis, however, has had no experience with the varsity under fire. Fogel is new to the front-line trenches. Wilke, a letterman, can carry the football, but has not proved his ability to pass and kick, talents that a Notre Dame left half must have.

Coach Expects Improvement

"I'm not figuring on getting through the season without a beating or two," Layden said, "but I do believe we will show improvement all the way. It's up to new men in key spots to carry a big share of the load."

Most of the boys who made the 1935 Irish eleven what it was, Bill Shakespeare, Fromhart, Solari, Pojman, Wayne Millner, Marty Peters, Mike Layden and Fred Carideo, were graduated. For ends, Layden has Joe Zwers and Joe O'Neill, both lettermen, as adequate replacements.

Art Cronin, letterman, and Dennis Emanuel, up from the reserves, form a capable tackle combination, while John Lauter and Jim Martin have the edge over four other seasoned guards. Steve Miller at fullback, and Vice Wijcihovski at right half, both veterans, with Fogel, Puplis and Wilke, round out the prospective starting lineup.

Sophomore Prospects

Sophomores who rank high in Layden's calculations are the Shellog brothers, Alec and Fred, and Joe Beinor, tackles; Jimmy McGoldrick, guard; Earl Brown and Ed Sadowski, ends, and Emmet Crowe, Ben Binkowski, Herman Burnell, Mario Tonelli and Paul Morrison, backs.

The Irish will open a typically tough Notre Dame schedule against Carnegie Tech at South Bend Oct. 3. Then, in order, come: Oct. 10, Washington university (St. Louis) at Notre Dame; Oct. 17, Wisconsin at South Bend; Oct. 24, Notre Dame at Pittsburgh; Oct. 31, Ohio State at Notre Dame; Nov. 7, Notre Dame vs. Navy at Baltimore; Nov. 14, Notre Dame vs. Army at New York; Nov. 21, Northwestern at Notre Dame; Dec. 5, Notre Dame at Southern California.

National Pro Football League

Eastern Division

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	1	0	1.000
Boston	1	1	.500
Philadelphia	1	1	.500
Brooklyn	0	0	.000
New York	0	1	.000

Western Division

Chicago (Bears)	1	0	1.000
Green Bay	1	1	.500
Detroit	0	0	.000
Chicago (Cardinals)	0	1	.000

Results Sept. 20

Boston Redskins 26, Philadelphia 3.
Chicago Bears 30, Green Bay 3.

Mavis Freeman Wins Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAYVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 21—Mavis Freeman of the Women's Swimming association of New York is the women's distance swimming champion of the United States for 1936. She won the title yesterday when she covered the course off Oak Neck beach in 1h. 6m. 42.4s. The distance was about 2½ miles. Mrs. Willi H. Conlon, also of the Women's Swimming association, was second about 300 yards behind the winner. Ruth Kingsley of the same club was third.

Canadian Football Results

Balmy Beach 11, Montreal Indians 9.
Ottawa 29, Montreal 0.
Sarnia 42, Assumption College 8.

Giants Within Two Games Of World Series

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the New York Giants faced the eight-place Phillies in the opener of a three-game series today, they needed only two or more contests tto clinch the National League championship and the right to opto clinch the National League Series which starts next week.

This morning the Terrymen stood six full games ahead of the Cubs, who were second in the standing, and 6½ in front of the third-place Cardinals. Either two defeats for the Cubs or as maffy victories for the Giants will assure New York of a five-cent World Series.

Swept Dodger Series

The Giants should capture the pennant tomorrow or Wednesday at the latest. They ran through what was supposed to be their "crucial" series with the Brooklyn Dodgers without mishap. In fact, Terry's boys took all three engagements to run up a seven-game winning streak over the Ebbets Field outfit. They will encounted little difficulty with the Phillies, who spent the weekend dropping three in a row to the Bees.

While the Giants were knocking the Dodgers around, they were getting co-operation from the Cubs and Cardinals, who ruined each other's chances of overtaking the leaders by alternating in their series in Chicago.

The surprise club of the senior circuit during the past week, however, was the Pittsburgh Pirates who won seven of their eight games and crept up to within reach of both the Cards and Cubs. At the finish of yesterday's battles, the Buccs were only two games away from the Gashouse Gang and 2½ behind the Cubs. At the present pace, the Pittsburgh club most certainly will pass at least one of the fading contenders, and possible two.

The Giants were close behind the Pirates with a weekly record of five victories and only one setback. The strength of Terry's great mound staff stood out as only 14 runs were scored by opponents during the six engagements.

Bees May Move Up

There is still time for a change to take place in the second division. As a result of their three straight over the Phillies, while the Reds were dropping three in a row to the Pirates, the Bees are now only 2½ games away from fifth place, a position that has been their objective for weeks.

Meanwhile, over in the American League, Manager Joe McCarthy of the Yankees is finishing out the schedule, making plans for the coming World Series. Despite the fact that his club has broken almost a dozen slugging records this season, the veteran pilot is deeply concerned with his pitching staff. Who he will start in the series opener, probably against Carl Hubbell, is still a question. Ruffing and Pearson are certain to get starting assignments, but opinions differ as to whether or not Joe will throw one of his aces against the great "Hub."

Honors for the week in the junior league went to the Tigers. By winning seven straight, the Bengals climbed back into second place and seemed fairly certain of retaining that position until the finish. The White Sox made a strong bid for the spot, but slumped last week and today faced the possibility of slipping in the second division.

Cleveland and Washington continue to battle for a place in the money. After yesterday's games the Senators stood fourth and the Indians fifth, but only two contests separated them.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	89	57	.609
Chicago	84	64	.568
St. Louis	83	64	.566
Pittsburgh	82	67	.550
Cincinnati	71	77	.480
Boston	67	78	.462
Brooklyn	62	84	.425
Philadelphia	50	97	.340

Results Sept. 19

Boston 5, Philadelphia 0.
New York 9, Brooklyn 1.
St. Louis 9, Chicago 6.
Pittsburgh 7, Cincinnati 6 (11 innings).

Results Sept. 20

New York 5, Brooklyn 0.
Chicago 4, St. Louis 3.
Pittsburgh 5, Cincinnati 1.
Pittsburgh 6, Cincinnati 4.
Boston 5, Philadelphia 3.
Boston 6, Philadelphia 5.

Bisons Lead Orioles

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 21 (AP)—Rain yesterday forced postponement of the fourth game of the International League playoff series between Buffalo and Baltimore. The winner will play the American Association champion in the "Little World's Series." Play will be resumed here tonight with Cliff Melton pitching for the Orioles and Bob Kline on the mound for Buffalo. Another game is scheduled here for tomorrow night. The Orioles staged a ninth-inning rally Saturday night to snatch a 5-to-4 victory from Buffalo. The Bisons now have two victories to one for Baltimore. The team winning four games gets the league title.

Mrs. Chapin Joins Pros

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—Mrs. Alfred H. Chapin, former Wightman cup tennis player and "first 10" star, has decided to join her husband in the professional tennis business. Mrs. Chapin, the former Charlotte Hosmer, was ranked third nationally behind Helen Wills and Mrs. Molla B. Mallory in 1927, when she also was a member of the Wightman cup international team. She retired from competitive play a few years later while still at the height of her career. In her professional venture Mrs. Chapin will be associated with Eleanor Tennant of California, and will specialize in teaching young players. Chapin, a well-known professional, has been a member of the Bill Tilden troupes for the past four years.

Lovelock Lands in New York

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—Jack Lovelock, flaxen-haired 1500-meter Olympic champion, won't say yes or no definitely; but he apparently will be through with serious running after the invitation mile run at Princeton, Oct. 3. The great runner arrived from England today on the Queen Mary, gave up a couple of hours of his time to answer questions, and then went to Princeton for rest and training.

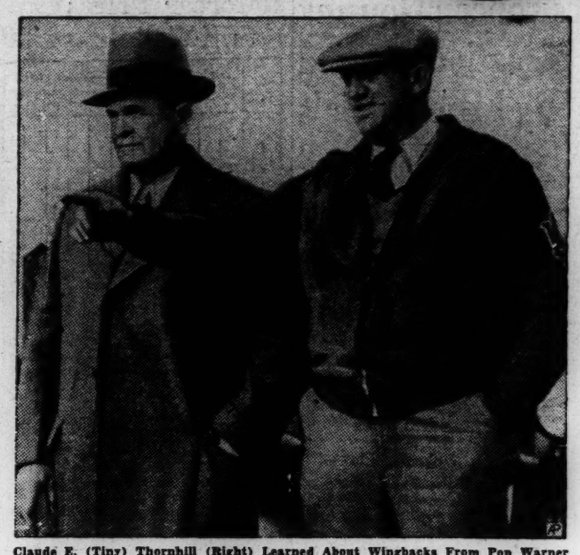
Campbell Breaks Record

GREENVILLE, Ohio, Sept. 21 (AP)—Red Campbell of Indianapolis set what officials said was a new world dirt-track automobile speed record yesterday, when he sent his car 20 times around the half-mile Greenville track in 7m. 30s. The former record, they said, was 8m. 19.3s., set by Everett Saylor of Dayton on the same track several weeks ago.

New York—Yankees boost total of long hits for season to 563, breaking major league mark of 560 set by Yanks of 1930.

WINGBACKS by TINY THORNHILL

A PRIMER OF THE WARNER SYSTEM



Claude E. (Tiny) Thornhill (Right) Learned About Wingbacks From Pop Warner (Left), First as a Player at University of Pittsburgh, Then as Assistant to the Old Master. Thornhill's Stanford Elevens Won or Tied for the Pacific Coast Grid Title in 1933, '34 and '35—and His Men Beat Southern Methodist in the Rose Bowl Last Jan. 1

First in a series of 12 daily articles prepared by the coach of Stanford's Rose Bowl champions in collaboration with Russ Newland, Associated Press sports writer.

THE wingback formation in football, with either balanced or unbalanced line, to my mind, is the most desirable system or type of offense because it offers such a great variety for the running of plays.

It spreads the defense and makes for better blocking because the plays can go on either side with equal ease.

Practically all of the present backfield formations are descendants of the old Carlisle Indian formation originated by Glenn Scobey Warner in the early 1900's.

It was a single wingback tandem. Before Pop Warner lined up his backfield men in tandem fashion on the right side, we had the old T formation with a balanced line.

Warner ran his tandem behind an unbalanced line. Ever since the unbalanced line came into use there has been a controversy as to who originated it. Some credit it to Warner. To my knowledge Warner never has claimed credit for it nor has he explained when and why he came to use it.

He is generally credited with being the first coach to have backfield men crouch. Warner abandoned the old method of having the men stand with hands on knees in favor of the crouch because of the added deception it offered. The opposition couldn't see the ball so easily. The crouch also disproved the belief a man could start faster from a standing position.

Ten years or so after Warner had introduced the single wingback formation, his constant experimenting resulted in the double wingback. It was at Carlisle in 1912. He merely shifted the two halfbacks out, on a line with the fullback and quarterback.

In 1915 at the University of Pittsburgh, when I was playing under Warner, he brought out the double wingback formation as it is used today, with the two backs a yard behind the line and flanking the tackles.

(Tomorrow: Why Plays Don't "Click.")

Argentine Polo Quartet Overwhelms Americans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., Sept. 21—A hurricane, human and equine, from Argentina via Berlin, swept over Meadow Brook yesterday afternoon, and when the alleged battle of the first game for the Cup of the Americas had been concluded, the representatives of North America had been almost buried in the moist turf of International Field.

They had managed to struggle fairly well against the storm while the winds were gathering, but when the real blasts came they were helpless before its fury. The score was 21 to 9; but it might have been even more disastrous except for the slowness of the approach of the whirlwind.

Americans Abroad

In the early chukkers little Pete Bostwick created a small cyclone of his own by sweeping down for an early goal with some help from Tommy Hitchcock, and adding three more in the second chukker, with Hitchcock also contributing one. This left the Americans ahead, 5 to 2, both scored in the first chukker. But now the invading storm began to break, with Roberto Cavanagh as its spearpoint, and the score was tied at 5-all before the bell rang.

The Americans climbed ahead once more at the start of the fourth, with Bostwick and his pony contributing the features, as the little rider fought off the gigantic Manuel Andrada and combined with his teammates to score twice. But the Argentines swung into action, and the half ended at 8-all.

Argentine Ponies Shine

After the half time rest, however, the balance of the game was simply a runaway. Not another goal, and very few chances, came to the Americans, with their goal in extreme jeopardy most of the time. Every throwin found the Argentines riding off with the ball, and only desperate defense held the goal intact for all but a single goal in the fifth, when a pass from Andrada after a drive was poked in by Luis Duggan. The balance of the game was one Argentine dash, mostly in brilliant carpet-tactic combinations, after another, and four goals were scored in each chukker. Finally, with a minute to go, an Argentine foul gave Hitchcock a free shot from the 30-yard line which added the line remaining goal to the American score.

It was the part played by the Argentine ponies that really was the feature. Cavanagh, Duggan and Andrada were mounted superbly, and outrode the best ponies of the Americans with ridiculous ease. Their mounts were also better trained in obedience, and quick turns, while the American ponies, famous though many of them are, appeared almost clumsy by comparison.

If the Cup is to remain in the United States, something must be done between now and Wednesday, when the second game is scheduled. Possibly a change in the American lineup, replacing two of the team with Stewart B. Iglehart and Winston F. C. Guest, may accomplish something, but in the light of the performance yesterday, even this drastic measure may not prevent disaster.

The Argentines are dangerous, and even our best team would have trouble to hold them. The summary:

Argentina	United States
No. 1—Luis Duggan	G. H. Bostwick
No. 2—Roberto Cavanagh	Gerald Balding
No. 3—Andres Gazzotti	T. Hitchcock Jr.
Back—Manuel Andrada	J. H. Whitney

Score—Argentina 21, United States 9. Goals—Cavanagh 8, Duggan 5, Andrada 5, Gazzotti 3 for Argentina; Bostwick 5, Hitchcock 3, Balding for United States. Referee — Devereux Milburn. Umpires — Stewart B. Iglehart, United States, and Diego Cavanagh for Argentina. Time—Eight 7½-minute chukkers.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	98	49	.667
Detroit	81	68	.558
Chicago	78	69	.531
Washington	78	70	.527
Cleveland	76	72	.514
Boston	73	76	.490
St. Louis	55	90	.379
Philadelphia	51	96	.347

Results Sept. 19

Boston 5, Philadelphia 1.
New York 6, Washington 5.
Detroit 7, Cleveland 3.
Chicago at St. Louis, rain.

Results Sept. 20

Philadelphia 3, Boston 1.
Philadelphia 5, Boston 4.
Washington 6, New York 1.
New York 3, Washington 2.
St. Louis 8, Chicago 5.
St. Louis 9, Chicago 3.
Detroit 5, Cleveland 3.

Syracuse Sells Broadcast

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 21 (AP)—Acceptance of an offer from a national oil company for broadcasting of Syracuse University's four home football games this season was announced Saturday. The university athletic board unanimously approved the commercial sponsorship over a New York state hookup. The move broke a long-standing restriction against radio broadcasting of home games.

Cleveland Amateurs Win

CLEVELAND, Sept. 21 (AP)—Cleveland took the championship of the National Amateur Baseball federation yesterday for the third time in seven years by defeating Dayton, 11 to 3, in the third game of a playoff series. The tournament started a week ago with 24 teams from throughout the country. Cleveland went into the finals undefeated, while Dayton had taken only one setback. Two defeats were necessary to eliminate a team.

Grid Prospects At Brown Look Best Since 1928

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 20—There is an optimistic air on the Brown University campus today as the varsity football squad prepares for its opening game with Connecticut State on Saturday.

With preliminary workouts over and the squad running through signal drills there is a different spirit than has reigned at the Bruin lair for some time. Last year was one of Brown's most disastrous seasons.

However, students, football coaches, and players alike are saying that this is another year and "watch that Bruin go!" In the first or "warm-up" game of 1935 Brown lost to a good Rhode Island State cleven. In the first game this year Brown meets Connecticut State and Coach McLaughry's boys are determined to get off on the right foot by chalking-up a win.

Newcomers Get Call

If the lineups in scrimmage mean anything, Coach McLaughry will field a team that will include six or seven newcomers. The veterans are having a rugged time in this Bruin camp, and it isn't at all certain that more than three or four of the 13 letter-wearers will be on the field when the opening whistle blows.

Freeman Love, Brooklyn veteran, and George Larkowich, 190-pound sophomore from Providence Central High, appear to have the call on the ends, with Victor Petrone, veteran letter-wearer from Shaker Heights, Ohio, close up. Bill Battles, Hyde Park, Mass., 210-pound sophomore, and either Adolph Sharkey, Brockton, or Michael Turcone, Providence, both letter-men, are out ahead on the tackles, and the guards are in the hands of two sophomores, Gale Wisbach, Newton, Mass., 191-pounder, and Nicholas Carifio, Haverhill, Mass., 194-pound captain of last year's yearling team.

Talented Backfield

The center situation is still complicated, with Floyd Hinckley, Pittsfield varsity end who transferred to the pivot, and Bob Pitocchelli, 196-pound tackle who was moved in, in the lead.

McLaughry has been working five men at quarterback, including Larry Atwell, Wakefield, Mass., 190-pounder; Irving Hall of Brockton, 183 pounds; Victor Bernstein, Providence speed merchant who weighs 150 pounds; Dan Hicks, Brooklyn 159-pounder, and Frank Foster of Saugus, Mass., who weighs 144 pounds. It won't be surprising to find all of them in the game at some stage of the conflict, for McLaughry is anxious to make a rating of this list of candidates. Hicks is on the injured list, but is expected to get into action.

Best Material Since 1928

One starting backfield might show Atwell, Capt. Warren Ostergard, Hall and Bob Love. Love and Ostergard are letter men and the other two are sophomores. Then, again, a quartet of backs might include Frank Foster, Bob Riegler, Sherwin Kapstein and James Trickett, the last two sophomores from Providence and Lawrence. And that still leaves Victor Bernstein, Providence; Edward Odell, Braintree; Howard Shaw of Lakewood, Ohio, and Ben Vaughan of Melrose, Mass., for another group. Frank Bartlett of Mansfield and Forrest Pease of Quincy are veterans who will see action. Ben Ambrosini, brilliant sophomore from East Orange, N. J., has been engaged studying in an engineering camp for sophomore engineers and did not participate in the preliminary drill, so he will not be ready for duty until later.

McLaughry is opening his eleventh year at Brown with a better grade of material than has graced any Bruin squad since 1928. Much of the success of the team will depend on the ability of the sophomores to develop fast enough to meet the competition.

McLaughry has two new assistants in Denny Myers, line coach, and Mal Ball, end coach, and both men have worked overtime bringing their departments along. Joe Buonanno and Bob Chase, freshman backfield coaches, have aided with the varsity backfield work under McLaughry, and Tom Gilbane, freshman line coach, has given his exclusive attention to the centers, where the most glaring problem of the lot confronts the coaches.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Detroit Tigers won second straight American League pennant with double victory over Browns; Tommy Hitchcock led Greentree to United States open polo title with 7-6 victory over Aurora.

Three Years Ago

Washington Senators whipped Browns to win American League pennant.

Mrs. A. B. Darling Wins Canadian Women's Golf

DIXIE, Que., Sept. 21 (AP)—Mrs. A. B. Darling won the Canadian women's open golf championships Saturday, defeating Margery Kirkham, 4 to 2, in an all-Montreal 36-hole final.

Miss Kirkham, the medalist, went out after a thrilling struggle on the afternoon round that failed to overcome the six-hole margin her rival built up on the first 18 holes. Mrs. Darling, far off her morning game when she had a medal score of 79 to Miss Kirkham's 87, saw her lead reduced to three holes at the three-quarter mark.

Mrs. Darling toured the outgoing nine of the afternoon round in 42, three over par, while Miss Kirkham was taking a regulation 39. Coming home, the new champion fired her second eagle of the day on the 29th and was only one over for the seven holes played. She finally won on the 16th green, when Miss Kirkham conceded a birdie.

Giles Is Appointed To Succeed MacPhail

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21 (AP)—Powel Crosley Jr., president of the Cincinnati Reds, has named Warren C. Giles, president of the International League, as vice-president and general manager of the Reds to succeed Larry S. MacPhail, resigned.

Giles also is president of the Rochester club of the International League, a farm club of the St. Louis Cardinals. Crosley said Sam Breadon, president of the Cardinals, and Branch Rickey, vice-president, had released Giles from a five-year contract to start next January.

Giles will assume his new position Nov. 1, the effective date of MacPhail's resignation, but he will act in an advisory capacity with MacPhail and Crosley in the meantime. He will continue as president of the International League until the December meeting, at which his successor will be named.

Milwaukee Wins Playoff

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 21 (AP)—Milwaukee, first place winner in the American Association pennant race, became the league's representative in the Little World Series by defeating Indianapolis yesterday, 5 to 1, to take the final playoff series, four games to one. After a shaky start, Luke Hamlin kept the tribe under complete control. Five of the eight Indianapolis hits came in the first three innings. It took two hits and two Milwaukee errors to produce the lone indianapolis run in the third. Milwaukee will meet the winner of the Buffalo-Baltimore International League playoff in the Little World Series.

Grant and Ross Win

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 21 (AP)—Bobby Grant and Frank Ross, Hartford amateur golfers, defeated Tony Manero, United States open champion, and Joe Turnesa, West Hartford, 1 up, 19 holes, in an exhibition match at the Wampanoag Country Club yesterday. Grant had the low medal score, 73. Turnesa had 74, Manero 77 and Ross 79.

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WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

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Blast in Havana, Wrecking Paper, Laid to Spaniard

HAVANA, Sept. 21 (AP)—Hundreds of prisoners jammed Havana's city jail today as police, aided by cabinet officials, pushed investigation of a dynamite blast which killed four persons and wrecked two buildings.

Authorities expressed belief that the explosion was planned by Spanish residents, who became angry over publication of Spanish civil war news in two Havana newspapers.

El Pais, sympathetic in editorials to fascists in the Spanish civil war, circulates widely among Spanish residents here.

Blast Wrecks Plant

The blast yesterday wrecked the plant of El Pais. Police prevented dynamiting of the offices of the Diario de la Marina by breaking wires attached to 1000 sticks of dynamite outside the newspaper.

Four persons were injured fatally in the explosion and at least 20 others were sent to hospitals.

In addition to the newspaper plant, the blast demolished the Roman Catholic church Nuestra Señora de Monserrate.

Police Question 135

Police guarded the progress of the investigation but it was learned that approximately 135 suspects had been questioned during the preliminary inquiry. Between 75 and 100 others were still in custody, of which more than 20 were declared to be members of the Spanish Socialist circle, an organization supporting the Socialist Madrid Government.

Sources close to police indicated the Spanish supporters might be responsible for the explosion but actual preparations for the blast probably were carried out by a group of five leftist Cubans.

Dynamite Trucks

One source said the official dragnet had resulted in the arrest of a man who sold two trucks to the alleged dynamiters. The trucks were used to carry dynamite. Police found the additional explosives in another truck parked outside Diario de la Marina's plant.

Lady Astor Says Both Candidates Want to Do Right

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—Lady Astor, on her arrival in Geneva, Switz., once said to a Christian Science Monitor reporter, "I am a trem-en-jous Democrat." It was "a tremenjous Democrat that she came into New York city on the Bremen yesterday from London and announced that she was making a brief visit to the United States with no public appearances, no official engagements, no speeches. A visit to her old home in Albemarle county, Virginia, is planned and the last of October Lady Astor will sail back to take up her duties as member of the British Parliament.

Speaking this morning from the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Winthrop at Woodbury, L. I., where she is spending a few days, Lady Astor reiterated her oft-made plea for strong ties of friendship between the English-speaking countries and said that she felt that the future of the world to a large extent depended upon their moral alliance to preserve democratic government.

Lady Astor believed that the world faces serious trouble and that to cry, "Peace, Peace, Peace," in international affairs is foolish if there is no peace within a country. She stated that "unless England and America stand together there will be chaos in the world. They would be a sort of moral police force and would say to belligerent countries, 'Here we stand.'"

She complimented the opposing candidates for the presidency of the United States on their dignity and restraint, stating that the great thing in Anglo-Saxon politics is "that political enemies can meet and still be courteous to one another," and adding "I think that both sides want to do the right thing and it's only a question of how to do it."

Communism and bolshevism can "only thrive where there is ignorance and poverty and there is less of that in America and England than anywhere else in the world," said Lady Astor. "I thank God for our protesting ancestors who protested for liberty. We should all of us, in both countries, go down on our knees and thank God that we are."

Teachers in London Decry Schools on Main Streets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Schoolteachers here are taking steps to persuade local education authorities to forget an old maxim that "a school is worthy of a place on the main street." They point out that such a maxim provides an ever-increasing danger to children from road traffic.

Local authorties are busy planning new school buildings, and the Schoolmaster, journal of the National Union of Teachers, urges them to choose sites away from main thoroughfares to avoid noise as well as to ensure greater safety from traffic.

Reckless Drivers Warned By Virginia Authorities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

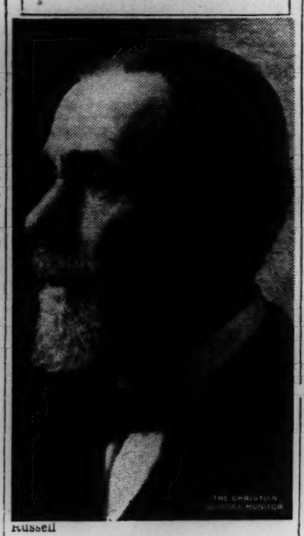
RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 15—Automobile drivers twice convicted in police court on charges of careless and reckless driving will be deprived of their operator's license and forbidden to drive their cars on highways in this State for a year, John Q. Rhodes Jr., director of motor vehicle division, has warned Virginia motorists. The law applies to minor cases of reckless driving as well as to serious offenses, Rhodes stated.

Magazines Blamed for Crime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af.—An increase of juvenile crime in South Africa was blamed to some extent on the extensive sale of cheap magazines dealing with crime, in an address here by Miss Frida Hartley, who has had 20 years' experience as a prison visitor.

Art Enthusiast



Russell

Randall Davies

Critic and Collector, Who Is Carrying On a One-Man Campaign to Convert Dreary Railroad Stations Into Things of Beauty

Would Transform Railway Stations Into Art Centers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Every British railway station an art gallery—this is the goal of Mr. Randall Davies, veteran British art critic and collector.

As there are some 10,000 railway stations in this country, and as Mr. Davies has so far turned only four of their waiting rooms into artistic retreats, he would appear to have still a great way to go. But he has already done sufficient to attract interest here and to enlist many supporters for his plan.

Despite the fact that the railway companies have offered little encouragement, Mr. Davie still visualizes a new railway department, guarding the interests of the waiting room galleries, exchanging prints and pictures between stations and continually enlarging a central pool of pictures. This plan he is steadily engaged in pushing forward.

Cost £10 Per

Mr. Davies told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he could decorate artistically with varied prints any average sized station waiting-room at a cost of about £10.

Of the stations which this art critic has so far made into galleries, two have been transformed entirely at his own expense from his own collection. His first effort was at Ipswich, three years ago.

Perhaps the most elaborate of all these station decorating schemes is that at Cambridge. Previously this station has been largely famed in railway circles as owning one of the longest platforms in England. It now has three small but interesting art galleries in its three waiting-rooms.

Horses at Newmarket

In these galleries are prints of a caricature by Titian of the Grecian sculpture of Laocoon and his two sons wrestling with a serpent, in which the men are replaced by monkeys, two Outmara Japanese prints, Durer's portrait of Erasmus, Holbein's Duke of Norfolk and several lithographs after old masters executed by Baron Denon, friend of Napoleon Bounaparte.

At Newmarket, famous for its stables, Mr. Davies hung a series of fine sporting prints. While at Colchester the waiting rooms are decorated with soldierly pictures, as Colchester is a garrison town.

Mr. Davies is now waiting for some more stations. But progress with the railway companies is only just speedy enough not to be termed retrogression.

"What I would like to see," Mr. Davies declared, "is a whole series of waiting room galleries along our railway system. There could be a pool of pictures and prints and waiting-rooms could change their selections every now and again.

"It is," he added, "the sort of thing that could do something toward bringing the people to the real art galleries by showing them that art can be amusing and interesting."

Proof that his theories of getting the general public interested in art through his railway print galleries are founded on good grounds is afforded, he contends, by news that one of his Colchester prints has been stolen.

X-Ray Movie Camera Shows Muscular Action

ROME, Sept. 21 (AP)—Invention of a machine which will enable researchers to take a motion-picture record of the action of the muscles and organs has been announced at the Rizzoli institute at Bologna.

Friends of Prof. Vittorio Putti, the maker of the machine, described it as an x-ray photographic camera adapted to motion pictures, with its photographic power strengthened.

Bracken Remains Manitoba Premier Despite Reverses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—There is to be no immediate change in the Government of Manitoba. Premier John Bracken who, at the recent provincial elections, failed to obtain a sufficient number of followers to dominate the Legislature, decided to carry on as head of the Government.

Premier Bracken, who heads the Liberal-Progressive group, now has 23 members, out of a House of 55. When the House convenes early in the new year, it is expected that the Government will have the support of the Social Credit group of five members, as well as two independents, giving Mr. Bracken a possible 30 votes. It is quite likely that the labor group also will support the Government on certain issues.

At the recent deferred elections in The Pas, Mr. Bracken the candidate, won the seat for the fourth consecutive time. Despite the results of the elections in the rest of the province almost a month earlier, Mr. Bracken in this contest won his greatest personal victory, obtaining a majority of almost 1000 over his Conservative opponent. On the same day, the election in Rupert's Land resulted in the choice of Oddur Olafson, an Independent, whose support is expected to be given to the Premier.

It is unlikely that any further attempts will be made to form a coalition government consisting of the Liberal-Progressive and Conservative groups. Mr. Bracken, shortly after the election of July 27, approached the Conservative leader, Errick Willis, with such a proposition, but the latter turned it down.

Of the 55 members of the Legislature, farmers form the largest occupational group, with 17 representatives. Barrsters are next, having nine members, while the rest of the legislators represent 16 other occupations.

Australia Advised To Allow Entry Of 'Peasant Farmers'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Resumption of immigration is such a delicate subject in Australian politics at the moment that Sir Herbert Gepp, commonwealth adviser on development, trod on dangerous ground recently when he suggested the settlement of peasant farmers from Europe.

Sir Herbert said that Australia would have to face the problem of having its "population vacuum" filled by itself or by others. It might be necessary in the near future to stimulate immigration not only from Great Britain but also from European countries, he argued.

The peasant farmer "who was possibly one of the real needs of Australia" could be found more readily in other European nations than in England, Sir Herbert pointed out.

Although Australia is loth to think of immigrants other than those from England, it is a fact that Italians are proving excellent settlers in some areas, and Sir Herbert Gepp had reason on his side when he made the suggestion.

Small holdings in Australia are few and far between. The country has been farmed in huge slices more often measured by square miles than acres. Vast areas, of course, are too arid ever to yield to intensive cultivation.

However, there are places where closer settlement would be profitable, but the day seems very distant when the continent will be peopled with a large proportion of "peasant farmers."

Women to Support Peace Candidates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—A national campaign for the election of peace-minded candidates to public office started here today with a meeting of the New York State branch of the Women's International League for Peace aand Freedom.

Questionnaires asking candidates to pledge themselves to stand for neutrality and an end to the munitions racket have been circulated by the League and throughout the country meetings will be held in the interests of candidates who reply to the questions to the satisfaction of the League officials.

War was termed "the sum of all iniquities" by Representative Caroline O'Day (D.), who addressed the meeting on peace as the paramount issue of the day. Representative O'Day urged a mandate to the governments from the people calling for the settlement of disputes by arbitration instead of by fighting.

Trapped in Arctic Ice Floe

MOSCOW, Sept. 21 (AP)—The epic struggle of a handful of men against the Arctic winter was written here last night in terse radio messages from the region of the North Pole.

The Russian ice-breaker Rusanoff was trapped off Randolph island, Sept. 9, by shifting ice while natural scientists and members of its crew were trudging across an ice floe carrying supplies for the establishment of the northernmost winter camp in the world.

The heroic decision to risk seeing their vessel crushed under them rather than abandon the men ashore left the expedition members working desperately to free the sturdy 1750-ton craft.

They believe they have less than a week in which to free the ship before the fast closing-in winter locks them behind walls of ice.

The ice-breaker Sadko, carrying another expedition of Soviet researchers, rushed to the rescue of the Rusanoff but was unable to approach it through the ice field.

The Rusanoff is more than a half mile from open water and the Sadko would face the same fate if it attempted to penetrate the ice.

The crew of 65 men and the 17 explorers who planned to camp for the winter on Randolph island are fighting with steam, dynamite and water ballast to blast a path to open water or shake the Rusanoff free from its icy shackle.

Insull Resigns Radio Job

CHICAGO, Sept. 21 (AP)—Samuel Insull announced last night his resignation from the presidency of the Affiliated Broadcasting Company, his first business venture since the collapse of his $2,000,000,000 utility empire in 1932. The company was granted a state charter, Feb. 11, 1936. Mr. Insull did not withdraw completely from the radio chain, saying he would remain on the board of directors to represent friends who backed him financially in forming the company last April.

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WATCH FOR THE 4 STAR SEPTEMBER EVENTS at ROBINSON'S
Hamilton's Shopping Centre

ONTARIO

HAMILTON (Continued)

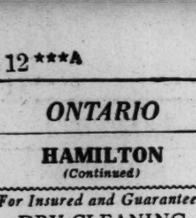
For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
CLEANERS AND DYERS
184 King St., East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone B 4615

Prices
FLOWER SHOPPE
477 KING ST. E. BAKER 1715
Members of Florist Telegraph Delivery

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION



EVERYONE'S FRIEND

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, CAYUGA, CARGIL

Cliff Robinson
4 Stores
Quality Meats, Provisions
Main Store 202 Dundas Met. 7111
Is Freshly Decorated and New Front
East—613 Dundas ..... Fair. 970
North—729 Richmond ..... Met. 167
South—77 Wharncliffe ..... Met. 4568
This lovely store also sells Groceries.
We are experts on early phone orders.

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1173

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones, 6 Motor Deliveries

Our Noted Chapel
has proven satisfactory for over 40 years
Geo. E. Logan & Sons
371 DUNDAS STREET MET 1968

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond St. Met. 5100
ADAM PALMER, Branch Manager

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

CUMMING
The Clothier
Special Sale
Made to Your Measure
Men's Suits $19.75
Medium Light and Dark
246 DUNDAS STREET
Also at Galt and Stratford

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
50 employees. Modern equipment, 5 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

For Value and Fashion
Shop at
Smallman & Ingram Limited
"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"

OTTAWA

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

INSURANCE GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
Since 1870 Ottawa
Limited Q 500

TORONTO

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
LUNCHEONS TEAS DINNERS
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St., W.
(Just East of St. George St.)

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

MEN'S SHIRTS
are only nine cents each extra, fully finished by our latest methods, when sent in with a regular laundry bundle.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

3 Chapels in TORONTO
Dependable Funeral Service
McDougall & Brown
Limited
St. Clair and Pinewood MElrose 2423

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto
ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 ADELAIDE EAST
Good Food, Well Cooked, Nicely Served
(WE CATER FOR BANQUETS)

W. M. MORROW
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
MIMEOGRAPHING
MULTIGRAPHING
All kinds of typewriting and advertising mail work neatly and accurately taken care of at reasonable rates.
503 Royal Bank Bldg. Elgin 9965

Ford
MAGUIRE MOTORS, Ltd.
Authorized Ford Dealers
PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D. MAGUIRE Telephone 201

J. A. CRAIG
Electrical Contractor
Jobbing — Repairs — Maintenance
Electrical Appliances of All Kinds
EDISON MAZDA LAMPS
950 BATHURST ST. Phone LA. 9077

DOAN
COAL COMPANY, LIMITED
Your Patronage Is Solicited
COAL COKE
LL. 3131

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE.

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained 8:00 to 1:00 daily. Telephone Hy. 7298. Look for the Ontario display advertising in the news section.

CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP
18 BLOOR ST. W. MI. 5222
ABBEY

Prices $8.50 to $11.00
Fall Fashion Dictates Suedes—See Our Very Large Selection

WINDSOR

TUNIC Suits and Coats
for
Smart Fall Wear
The smartest silhouette for sports, casual and formal wear. Some trimmed revers and fur borders. Charming autumnal colors.
Suits $39.50-$79.50 Coats $35-$125
The C. H. SMITH CO. LTD.

Canada's Finest Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen
GLYN-NICHOL
441 Ouellette Avenue
Windsor Ontario

Nicholas Coal Company, Limited
COAL, COKE AND WOOD
Originators of "Poca-Blox," the Ideal Packaged Fuel
We Specialize in Quality, Service
TECUMSEH AT JANETTE PHONE 3-6311

ADVANCE SALE OF
FURS
Hundreds of fascinating 1937 styles at reduced prices. Broadtail Persian Lamb, Lapin and Caracul
L. P. LAZARE & CO.
14 Chatham Street East Phone 3-2418

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Wilbank 3636.

"West End" Shirts
—Undoubtedly the finest shirt ever made to sell at this price. Of fine woven English broadcloth in a wide selection of authentic London designs and colourings. Made by leading craftsmen who have included many custom features found only in shirts at much higher prices.
$3.00
Street Floor
Simpson's Montreal

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
HOSIERY—69c and 75c

STOP & SHOP
THE CANADIAN OWNED STORES
Meats, Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

COAL OIL FUEL OIL *DOLLARD 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

FUR COATS
Made to Measure and Ready Made
Guaranteed Quality, Inspection Invited
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS,
Lancaster 7029 1193 Phillips Square

MOTHER'S BREAD
Delicious Doughnuts and Bran Muffins
Pies and Cakes
Inter-City Baking Co.
Operating A. & L. Strachan, Ltd.
HArbour 9191

Parisienne Beauty Salon
Catering to the Exclusive
ELwood 7436-S. 1, 5175 Sherbrooke W.
(At Marlowe Ave.)
MRS. F. WILLIAMS

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Eiers LTD
SWIFT CURRENT FORT QU'APPELLE
REGINA MOOSE JAW

MILLINERY COATS DRESSES
LYLE'S LADIES WEAR
1866 SCARTH

You'll Enjoy Shopping At Simpson's
THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED

vogue
Beauty Shop
We specialize in Bonat PERMANENT WAVING
1836 Scarth Street
Mr. A. S. ANDREE, Mgr.

SASKATOON

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St., West

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS, LTD.
PHONE 5551 731 BROADWAY

General Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

A Most Desirable and Well-Situated Modern Residence
For Sale With Immediate Possession
at Gillingham; Dorset. (England).

Comprising:—

Entrance Vestibule, Spacious HALL with excellent Oak staircase, Three Reception Rooms, Cloak-room, Domestic Offices, Six Bed and Dressing Rooms, Bath (H. and C.), Telephone, Gas and Electric Light. Garage and other Out-buildings, Gardens and an Orchard Paddock. In area about one acre. It is an ideal situation for Hunting within easy reach of London and several well-known Schools.

For full Particulars apply:—
SENIOR & GODWIN
GILLINGHAM. DORSET.

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2747
Queens Elm Corner, Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention. Rent collection and management

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

ROLLS-ROYCE, LANCHESTER—Luxury cars, very low cost; all purposes; continental tours arranged; garaging and maintenance. A. G. & W. MORRIS, Park 1414-7106. 51-53 Holland Pk., Mews, London, W. 11.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

GUEST HOUSE—Attractive quiet house close Kensington Gardens, within easy reach Christian Science churches; comfortable rooms, good cooking; moderate terms. 79 Inverness Terrace, London, W. 2. Bays. 3039.

SANDERSTEAD, SURREY—Board residence in new detached house—with dinner, breakfast and full week-end, £2 weekly; London 45 mins. "PLEASANCE," Glebe Hyrst. Phone 2668.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Boarding for animals under experienced care; also stripping, shampooing, toilet work, etc. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

BUILDING, repairing and decorating. E. W. EASDOWN, 24 Ivydale Road, Nunhead, London, S. E. 15. New X 3232.

CARS FOR HIRE

DAY AND NIGHT
PRIVATE CAR HIRE SERVICE
Telephone PUTNEY 4455. Tariffs on Request. Private Car Sales, Maintenance and Supplies

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Wakeman & Cadogan Agency
(Miss White), 16 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1
Tel Sloane 2081. Open daily 10-5:30 Sat 10-12.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, W.—Unfurnished, self-contained lower maisonette, quiet road near Holland Park Avenue, handy for buses and tube, four good large rooms, bathroom and kitchenette; small garden. Rent £110 p.a. inclusive. Apply Box W-251—BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES TO LET

N. W., LONDON, 20 minutes from Oxford Circus—To be let furnished, beautiful Georgian house standing in 18 acres of garden and paddock; 5 reception rooms, 8 to 11 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms; central heating, electric light, all modern conveniences; large kitchen garden; on bus route. Box W-483, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED TO BUY—Cottage, 2 or more acres, near main road, 20 to 50 miles London; freehold. Write Box W-498, BCM/CSM, London.

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied; insurance arranged; tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, 59 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 2939.

MORGANS GUARANTEED MOTORS give 7 days' trial. Satisfaction or money returned with every used car. Extended payments for used and new cars. Special facilities during leave periods for overseas visitors. Demonstrations anywhere at any time. 119 Queens Road, Bayswater, London. Mr. Whiteleys. Telephone Bayswater 0965.

OFFICES TO LET

LONDON—Practitioner's office, Regent Street, available afternoons 2.30 to 7 and Saturday mornings; reasonable inclusive. Postal Box M-2390, BCM/CSM, London.

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
ACTON, W. 3 (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel Park 7211 Est. 1884
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 130 High Street
Notting Hill Gate

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE
NEWTON PUTNEY 0127 33 MILES RADIUS

OPTICIANS

W. E. JONES F.B.O.A. F.N.A.O.
(Trading as J. Whitehouse), Consulting Optician. Daily 10 a. m. to 7 p. m. (Thursday, 10 to 12). 37 Warwick Street, Belgravia, London, S. W. 1. Every optical need. Phone: Vic. 6088.

POST WANTED

BUSINESS woman, experienced sales organization, management, advertising, staff control, would welcome opportunity. Box W-472, BCM/CSM, London.

EXPERIENCED nurse would take baby from month; London preferred; good references. Box W-486—BCM/CSM, London.

YOUNG lady, well educated, desires position as companion-help, free to travel anywhere; travelled, experienced, capable, knowledge German, nursing experience. Box W-492—BCM/CSM, London.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

DUPLICATING TYPEWRITING, ETC. The Talbot Typewriting Office (Miss G. Phenix) 21 Mincing Lane, London, E. C. Phone MANsion Ho 2303

ROOMS TO LET

HARROW—Bed-sitting room in pleasant well-kept house; all conveniences; abundant hot water; quiet, comfortable home; business lady preferred. Box M-2419—BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, S.W.5. At 17 Bramham Gardens (Flaxman 6059) and 4 Courtfield Gardens (Frobisher 4693); comfortable bed-sitting-rooms with breakfast; other meals optional. From 25/- single.

LONDON—26 Palace Court, W 2. Close to Kensington Gardens. Attractive bed-sitting-rooms; central heating from 25/- per week; service, catering optional. Tel. Bayswater 1612.

LONDON—Comfortable divan-rooms with breakfast from 21/-; other meals optional. MISS HOGG, 144, Holland Park Ave., W. 11. Park 9139.

LONDON, KENSINGTON — Divan sitting rooms, breakfast and service; moderate terms; single and double. 16 Warwick Road, S. W. 5. Tel. Flaxman 8613.

LONDON—Attractively furnished bed-sitting rooms; divans, gas fires, telephone; ladies; from 13/-. 113a, Westbourne Grove, W2. Bayswater 2902.

LONDON—Charming residential rooms; fitted basins; unlimited hot water; from 35/-, with breakfast. 88 Redcliffe Sq., S.W.10.

LONDON — Comfortable single and double divan rooms in quiet house, close Kensington Gardens, W. 2; from 21/-; constant hot water; breakfasts optional. MISS EVANS, 34A Clanricarde Gardens, W. 2. Bay. 2576.

LONDON, SLOANE SQUARE—Attractive bed-sitting rooms with bath, light. Moderate terms. Write M. F., 14, Cliveden Place, S.W.1.

SERVICE FLATS

BERKELEY SQUARE
Beautifully appointed flatlets in ideal position from 2½ guineas per week, some with private baths; every modern comfort, excellent cuisine and service, meals optional. P. O. phones 115, MOUNT ST., LONDON, S.W.1 Mayfair 3067

LONDON—Exbury House Service Chambers, 41 Belsize Sq., Hampstead. Primrose 2648—Newly opened residential chambers for professional and business people; furnished or unfurnished; constant hot water, gas grills; garden; moderate terms; French, Spanish, German, Russian spoken.

TEACHERS

AMY FISHER. Lessons in reading and speaking in public. Also English lessons to foreigners. 12 Grenville Place, London, S.W.7.

CHRISTINE DAY, B. A.—Exp. teacher, English language literature, writing, speech; foreigners; children coached. 41 Redcliffe Road, London, S. W. 10.

LEARN TO MAKE YOUR OWN HATS
The School of Millinery
MISS CARTER
53 Baker Street, London
One dozen lessons 1½ hrs. each 3 GNS.; full course with certificate by arrangement.
Tel. Welbeck 9686

SECRETARIAL TRAINING for educated young ladies at moderate fees, tuition includes actual experience in up-to-date business office; specialities: Languages, verbatim reporting, stock exchange subjects; 9 months course. Full particulars on application. H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO. 26 Conthal Ave. London E C 2

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F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2 ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

For PROPERTY INVESTMENTS consult
LESLIE MINNIS & CO. A. A. I.
Surveyors, Estate Agents and Valuers
26 Bond St., Ealing, W. 5 Tel. EALing 2127
Also houses for occupation

SURBITON HILL, SURREY—Semi-detached house, good residential district; 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, dressing-room, kitchen, etc., nice garden; decorations to suit tenant; £75 per annum, or would sell. Box W-489, BCM/CSM, London.

PIANO TUNING

LONDON, F. G. MUKLE—Piano and organ tuning and repairs; music-roll manufacturer. 47 Airedale Ave., W. 4. Shepherds Bush 1568.

TAILORS

S. F. BELL
(Late of Saville Row.) Exclusive gentlemen's tailoring. Repairs and alterations. 59 Marloes Rd., Kensington. WESTERN 5614.

TEA ROOMS

RAINBOW CAKE SHOP
500a, Edgware Road, London. Home-made cakes, pastries, pies, jams, chocolates, lunches and teas.

England

LONDON

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS
AND
BREECHES MAKERS
23, BUCKLERSBURY.
3 door from Mansion House
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.4.
PHONE, CITY 3930

HENNING
61 GEORGE ST.
PORTMAN SQUARE, W. 1.
Antiques for the home. Moderate prices.

HAIRDRESSERS
Eugene Permanent Waves
DAYMARD'S
(Founded 1887)
80-82 Pimlico Road (near Sloane Square)
T. N. Sloane 1032.

BACK-IN-A-DAY CLEANERS
319 BAKER STREET, N. W. 1
(Wel. 8626)
113 WESTBOURNE GROVE, W. 2.
(Bay 2287)
WE COLLECT AND DELIVER
"A Boon to Americans"
"A Pattern in Every Purchase"
is the slogan adopted by
Bradley & Perrins Ltd.
who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices. General Fancy and Furnishing Drapers. 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, and 369 Harrow Road, Paddington, London, W. 9.

HARTNOLLS
THE PRINTERS
Brixton 1084
Posters, Leaflets, Cards
Books, Pamphlets, Brochures,
Church Work Our Speciality
50 ROBSART ST., BRIXTON, S.W.9

PEARSALL'S COAL
THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY
130/132, Westbourne Park Rd., W. 2.
Phone Bayswater 3262 Established 1896
Telephone Kensington 3238 *Licensed Valuers*
E. S. CAMPBELL Ltd.
WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS
Japanese Cultured Pearls a Speciality
A good selection of second-hand Jewellery always in stock. Repairs of every description executed on the Premises. *Lowest prices always.*
16 BROMPTON ARCADE
Nr. Knightsbridge Station, S. W. 3

PICTURE FRAMING GILDING, etc.
Highest Class of Workmanship
J. MIDDLETON
231 King's Road, Chelsea
Telephone Flaxman 0739
Established 30 years.

Dilleys Dairies

HIGH-CLASS DAIRY PRODUCE
Special terms to Restaurants and Hotels.
Whitehall 5535 WESTMINSTER, S. W. 1

A. 1. SLOANE 1762
VICTORIA WINDOW CLEANING CO.
EFFICIENT SERVICE FULLY INSURED
ESTIMATES FREE
28 Elizabeth Street, S. W. 1

HATS
HELEN MAY
M. WHISTONDALE
46 Brompton Rd., S. W. 3. Ken. 6835
RENOVATIONS PUPILS TAKEN

COATS & GOWNS
at moderate prices
Tel: Sloane 1443
Barbara Banham
187 Ebury St. S.W.1.

HERBERT B. PIKE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
PERMANENT WAVING
Steam Process, No Heater System
68 Gloucester Road, S. W.
(St. George's Court)
Tel. Western 2233
Potter & Moore's Powder Cream in all shades 1/-

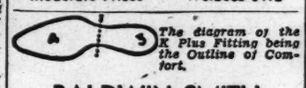
WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

LONDON

LONDON (Continued)

"LAIRD SCHOBER" SHOES
FROM
Charles H. Baber, Ltd
302-8 REGENT STREET
LONDON, W. 1.
Near Queens Hall

INDIVIDUALITY Ltd.
Gowns, Suits, Knitwear, etc.
55 George Street
Portman Square, W. 1.
Moderate Prices Welbeck 6492



The diagram of the K Plus Fitting being the Outline of Comfort.

BALDWIN SMITH
241 Regent Street 103 Cheapside
K Shoe Specialist

INSURANCE
OF EVERY KIND
Clients visited without obligation
STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
INSURANCE BROKER
Telephone Silverthorn 2018-9
STATION APPROACH, CHINGFORD
or by appointment
at 1 and 2 Gracechurch St., London, E. C. 3.

F. WARREN & CO.'S
WARRANTED
COALS
Drayton House, Gordon Street, W. C. 1.
(Facing Euston Station)
Phone Museum 0732-3-4

Phone: FLAxman 1701
PRINTING
Strictly Private and Confidential
PITE & THYNNE
278a King's Road, S. W. 3
TEL. FLAXMAN 5265

KENDALL & SONS
(Chelsea) Ltd.
BUILDERS—DECORATORS
UPHOLSTERERS
High Class Work in Town or Country
Estimates and advice willingly given.
15 SYDNEY ST., CHELSEA, S. W. 3.

BRITANNIC CARBON COMPANY, Ltd.
E. C. H. Hendery P. Hendery
Carbons, Typewriter Ribbons, Typewriting, Duplicating Office, Stationery, Printing, etc. Translations.
Phone City 4321. 84 Mansion House Chambers, Queen Victoria St., E. C. 4.

THE LITTLE CAKE SHOP
HOME MADE CAKES, FRUIT and MEAT PIES, SAVOURIES.
Luncheons and Teas
30 Upper George St., Edware Road, W. 1.

A Well Cut Fur Coat
made from reliable skins
is a lasting joy! I have them
ARTHUR PERRY, FURRIER
16 Gt. Marlborough St., London, W. 1
Established 1884
(Repairs and Alterations by best of skilled workers.)

E. T. NEEDHAM & Co.
LIMITED
85 London Wall, E. C. 2
For Every
INSURANCE

The Trees . . .
change their dress for the Autumn. YOUR new Autumn colours are waiting for you at
Mary Perry
74 Newman St. (1st Floor), W. 1
Phone: MUSeum 8557

NEW ADDRESS
TOM HILL (Sloane Sq.) Ltd.
28, Sloane Street, S. W. 1.
Makers of
GOOD LEATHER GOODS

LONDON GARDENS
118-120 Knightsbridge, S. W. 1
84 Brompton Rd., S. W. 3
17 Church St., W. 8
Cables: Londogarda KEN 7288

LONDON N.W.—Child's Hill

Quick-Clean Ltd.
Dry Cleaning in
Repairs 8 24 Hrs. Express Laundry Service
Alterations Hours
9a Newarks Parade, Watford Way
Hendon, N. W. 4. Tel. Hendon 2255
380 Finchley Rd., N. W. 2. Tel. Ham. 3333/4
294 Neasden Lane, N. W. 10. Gladstone 1414
We Collect and Deliver in London

LONDON N. W. Golders Green (Highfield)

For Everything
that is practical and inexpensive go to
Timothy Whites
The Reliable Household Stores
57, Golders Green Road, N. W. 11

PHONE SPEEDWELL 4619
For Artistic Permanent Waving
VISIT
FREDERICK LANE
Hair Specialist
6 Russell Parade, Highfield
Golders Green, N. W. 11
Agent for Potter & Moore's Toilet Preparations

LONDON N. W.—Hampstead

Loose Covers, Curtains, Cabinet and Upholstery Work
J. S. MASON
47 Fairfax Road N. W. 6 Tel. MAI 5523
Thoroughly Dependable

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised

LONDON

LONDON N.W.—Hampstead (Continued)

Beautiful Fabrics for CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS

Admirable range of artistic materials for Curtains and Loose Covers including many interesting new designs in a wide variety of attractive colourings.

BOWEN & MALLON
183-187 Finchley Road, N. W

LONDON E.—Chingford

Bowyer's
KUNZLE'S CAKE
The Confectioners
116 STATION ROAD, CHINGFORD

LONDON E.—Leytonstone

G. J. HARDY
11 and 12 CHURCH LANE
Ladies' and Children's Outfitter
LEYTONSTONE 2373
Agent for JAEGER, SARACEN, KOSICLAD, MORLEYS and DENTS

LONDON S. E.—Lewisham

Robert Morley & Co. Ltd.
Piano Makers and Repairers - Tuners
123, High St., Lewisham S. E. 13
Phones { Lee Green 5444 / Richmond 1866
Bromley—Ravensbourne 4567

LONDON S. E. Upper Norwood

Famous for Food Stores for over half a century
Williamsons
Branches in London and on South Coast
Phone Gipsy Hill 0151 for particulars
14-18-22 Westow Hill S. E. 19.

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

DAYS
H. DAY & SONS, Ltd.
Furniture and Removals and Storing
Complete Service
West Norwood, S. E. 27
Phone Streatham 7620-1-2
and at Beckenham 1078
and Norbury Pollards 2364

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STATIONERY—TRAVEL AGENCY
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HE WHO is most charitable in his judgment is generally the least unjust.
—SOUTHEY

Daily Features

THE first thing a man owes to his country is the integrity of his own life.
—DAVID J. BREWE

Nature Notes

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

MONDAY brings us an easy cryptogram, and an opportunity for all those who have not tried this fascinating type of puzzle to join the fun. Each letter is represented throughout the message by another. Note the single letter "M" which represents either A, I, or O. Noting an "MG" later on in the message suggests that these might be "A" and "AN." With that for a start, see how well you can do.

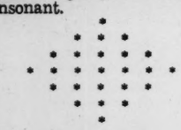
AFK PUBGL QKVCUG HFU UQKGC M CMRWGLC MDDUBGA DKVAMWGIP VKDKWRKC MG WNKMI SUUX AU MNN AU FWC IWSVMVP.

2. Letter Changing

A CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., reader, after sending in several shorter routes on various letter changing puzzles, asks: "Can the BIRD get to the WORM in fewer than 4 moves?" In other words, changing only one letter at a time, and forming an acceptable word each time, try changing BIRD to WORM in 4 moves. In the meantime, the SPEED to WRECK change, originally presented in 12 moves, has been cut down to 9 moves by readers in South Brooksville, Maine; Northville, Mich., and Los Angeles. And by the use of obsolete words, a Greenlawn, L. I., reader does it in 5 moves: Speed, Speek, Apeek, Areek, Wreek, Wreck.

3. Word Diamond

A WELLESLEY, Mass., reader shares today's word diamond. Words are to be filled in which read the same across as down. Definitions: 1, A consonant. 2, Organ of hearing. 3, A heron. 4, Military. 5, Time during which a sovereign rules. 6, Obtained by exposure to the sun. 7, Consonant.



4. Letter Juggling

A READER in Dardanelle, Calif., suggests that the following 5 letters may be juggled or transposed to form 5 different 5-letter words:

A S M E T

5. Rebus

HERE'S another rebus from Wadena, Iowa. It calls for a 6-letter word, a clue to which is given in the lines below:

C
T

Though you may work with a right good will,
The answer will be hidden still.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Flares for Safety

FOR those who travel in motor cars and do a certain amount of night driving, it is a safety measure to tuck away some sort of flare in the tool kit. In stopping a motor car on the highway at night, even though care is taken that no part of the machine is on the road, and even though the car lights may be on, distance at such a time is deceiving.

One family has found the ordinary Fourth of July red flare a handy and precautionary addition to their equipment in night driving.—Mrs. Hilah O., Rockford, Ill.

For the Scrapbook

Earth's Worth

We who have friends know how much of all earth's worth to us lies in certain eyes and faces, certain voices, certain hands.—*Gannett.*

Love

In the light and warmth of love our life grows strong and comely: a better dwelling, nor a sweeter, never I found.—*Richard Roll.*

Politeness

There is a little grace, so light that it floats upon the surface of everything: it is called politeness.—*Joubert.*

A Cup of Cold Water

Monitor Camera Club From H. P. Gates, Los Angeles

From the Old Oaken Bucket

In Lighter Vein

That Is, a Seventh of It

"If somebody left you a million dollars, what would you do?"

"Hire six good lawyers and try to get it."—*A. C. C. O. Press.*

Splits

"Once Presidential candidates used to split rails."

"Now they just split parties."

—Krokodil, Moscow

Modern Rooster: "There goes that factory whistle again; it's time for me to crow."

So It Is!

Little Jenny saw a dachshund. "Oh mother," she said, "this is the kind of dog the man on the radio sang about."

"On the radio?"

"Yes—he said 'Get a long little doggie."

Frankness

A professor was taking the class for chemistry. In front of him he had a bowl containing some bubbling liquid.

"Now, boys," he said, "when I've dropped a silver coin into this acid will it dissolve?"

"No," replied a smart boy. "Because if it did you wouldn't drop it in."—*Montreal Star.*

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Absentee's Service

A CAPABLE and dependable woman who owns her own car has built up an appreciable clientele for what she terms her Absentee's Service, rendered entirely within the large city in which she resides. A few of her many "Absentee's Services" are:

Calling on an elderly or incapacitated relative or friend of absentee (one who lives at a distance), doing some requested, specific service for the loved one, and reporting details to absentee.

Taking one for a drive, to a dinner, opera, show, shopping, etc., who otherwise, for lack of escort, must remain at home. Entire expense and fee billed to absentee.

Purchasing and personally delivering, in name of the absentee, anniversary and holiday gifts, etc., to loved ones.

Arranging little holiday pleasures for children in private city schools, when absentees (parents or relatives) are unable to be with them, or have them home for the brief time.

Making detailed investigations, recommendations, and reports for absentees, concerning anything desired by them in her city—on schools, sanitariums, resorts, etc.

Meeting timid traveling friends or relatives of absentee, who are coming into the city, and escorting them to the places they must go, seeing them to trains, etc.

Looking after the care and repair of absentee's property, "the old home place," "Aunt Lucy's roof," etc.

All services are based upon absentee's requests, and her clientele has been built through the years, entirely upon personal recommendations of her services.—Esther H., Los Angeles.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on the Page

1. What was the result of the recent election in Maine?
2. Has the nation always voted the way Maine has voted?
3. Why will 34,520,870 persons get an extra hour of sleep next week end?
4. How did home building in America during August compare with July figures? With August 1935?
5. In what textile industry is consumption running about six times the 1923-1925 average?
6. In what Spanish-speaking capital did 20,000 children march recently with banners protesting the use of intoxicants?
7. What two Reublican veterans lost in the recent primaries?
8. Would it be safe to say that living costs in America have increased more than 10 per cent since June, 1933?
9. What, according to Newton D. Baker, brought the United States into the World War?
10. In what 10 American cities has business improvement been most outstanding?
11. By how much were weekly pay rolls in the United States increased weekly during the first quarter of this year?
12. Who rescued Richman and Merrill, first pair to fly round-trip across the Atlantic, when they were forced down in a Newfoundland bog?
13. What former queen is a visitor in the United States?
14. What two-year-old national holiday was observed this year in 300 cities?
15. Is it true that more men are employed in the American steel industry today than in 1929?
16. How do today's wages in the United States steel industry compare with 1929?
17. What American university is celebrating its 300th anniversary?
18. How many Presidents of the United States has Harvard furnished?
19. What historic landmark in Toledo has been dynamited by the Spanish Government troops?
20. On what grounds did the powers propose to bar Ethiopian delegates from the League Assembly meeting?

What Is Your Score?

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Back-Seat Driver

Monitor Camera Club From Thomas L. Lawson, E. Greenbush, N. Y.

A Moment's Pause for a Photograph

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Nominating Ballot

Question: Which of the following methods is better in a distinctly democratic organization:

1. Our bylaws require a nominating ballot before the annual meeting and a corrected list of names to be presented at the annual meeting, —names of those not desiring to serve having been removed.

2. Robert's Rules of Order (p. 263) states that a society more usually has nominations made by a committee.

Answer: The principal difference in the above methods is the possibility in method No. 2 of the committee exercising a degree of influence by its selection of names. For that reason, the nominating ballot may be more democratic. In fact, in a ballot election, nominations by any method are unnecessary since, unless bylaws otherwise provide, members may vote for any eligible person whether nominated or not. Method No. 1 simply takes some of the preliminary steps at a previous meeting.

Brevities

Life: New York's $60,000,000 Triborough Bridge is a massive piece of engineering, and should still be in service when our great-grandchildren get around to paying for it.

The New Yorker: Relief work costs twice as much as ordinary labor. That's because it takes two men for every task — one to dilly and one to dally.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

"Hall of Smells"

I REMEMBER playing a game at Halloween in a big house where the rooms were designated "Rogues' Gallery," "Chamber of Horrors," etc. The most amusing was the "Hall of Smells." A long, dimly lit hall had a bench the length of it. On the bench were 13 jars, each covered with a double thickness of cheesecloth tied on securely. We were given

slips of paper numbered to 13 and told to try to identify by odor the contents of the jars.

In small amounts, the jars contained such odoriferous things as onions, strong cheese, cantaloupe, sauerkraut, perfume, lemons, vanilla, peppermint, maple syrup, and vinegar. The player with the most accurate listing of the "smells" was rewarded with his choice of the jars.

There were two jars, numbers 7 and 13, which had nothing at all in them, and that called for a great deal of confusion and futile smelling.—Mrs. D. C. K., Houston, Mo.

How to Sojourn

IT IS a good and safe rule to sojourn in every place, as if you meant to spend your life there, never omitting an opportunity of doing a kindness, or speaking a true word, or making a friend.—*Ruskin.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Art Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Newport, Ind.

FIFTY-FIVE girls in all, in a town of 850 inhabitants, have had a course in art appreciation and history of art that will be a source of joy throughout the years. This is due to the fine co-operation of a former teacher of art in the New York high schools, a local clubwoman, and the girls themselves.

When the teacher returned to Indiana to work in her farm-studio, she offered an award to a group of the township high school girls if they would study art for three years. That was nine years ago; and every three years groups have gathered at the farm studio to receive an award. The club membership changes, for as the girls complete high school and go away to school or to work, younger girls are invited to fill the vacancies.

The clubwoman, as leader for the nine years, has directed the making up of the year's program; has secured speakers from the art world; and has inspired the girls to arrange art exhibits in the school.

Being givers as well as receivers, the first group presented the first award, a landscape painting, to the township high school; the second award, an etching, was given to the local library; the third award, an oil painting, was presented to the clubwoman in appreciation of her years of service. In addition, the girls have purchased a painting and some art books for the library.

The artist has enjoyed the young people. The girls have found the art study of practical use as well as a source of joy. The members of the library staff are glad to have the pictures and the books for the public's use. And as for the local clubwoman, who has given so much time to the club, she insists that no one has had more happiness out of the club than she. All of which proves that he, or she, "who scattereth, increaseth."

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. A sweep for the Republicans; although in the Senate race the margin was a scant 5000 votes.
2. No; for example, in 1912 and in 1916, Maine went Republican, but the nation went Democratic.
3. Clocks will be turned back an hour to standard time.
4. 41 per cent better than July 1936; 250 per cent ahead of August 1935.
5. Rayon producers in the United States are running at capacity, with only 12 days' supply on hand.
6. Mexico, D. F.
7. Senator Couzens was defeated by Gov. Brucker in Michigan; and George H. Moses lost to Gov. Bridges in New Hampshire.
8. Yes; exactly 10.1 per cent, according to a Department of Labor statistical report.
9. The War Secretary in the World War era says the blame should not be placed on the arms makers and bankers, but on Germany's submarine warfare.
10. According to a survey by Forbes Magazine: Atlanta, Ga.; Charlotte, N. C.; Denver Colo.; Des Moines, Iowa; Duluth, Minn.; Green Bay, Wis.; Jackson, Miss.; Macon, Ga. Rochester, N. Y.; Shreveport, Louisiana.
11. $70,000,000, according to President Roosevelt.
12. Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker.
13. Former Queen Victoria of Spain is in New York to look after her son, the Count of Cavadonga.
14. Constitution Day. It was first observed in 1934 by Chicagoans. In 1935, 60 cities celebrated it.
15. There are today 467,100 workers in the U. S. steel industry—10 per cent more than the 419,500 employed in 1929, according to a survey by the American Iron and Steel Institute.
16. The average wage today is 67.3 cents an hour, as compared with 65.4 in 1929.
17. Harvard.
18. Franklin D. Roosevelt is the fifth.
19. The Alcazar, famous fortified palace of Moorish and Catalonian monarchs.
20. On the grounds that they do not represent an effective government.

Daily Anecdote

Which?

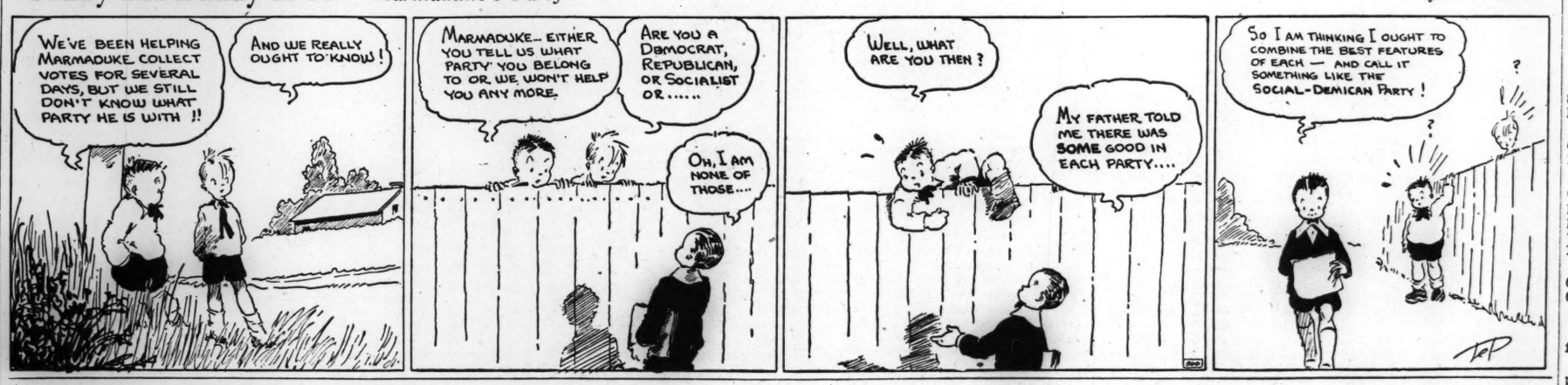
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

DR. JOHN ERSKINE went to lecture on Vergil at the University of Chattanooga. Dr. Gerry had never met Dr. Erskine; and when he went to the station to greet him, approached two men, mistaking each for his guest. Dr. Gerry told the educator about it, saying: "I asked one gentleman if he were Dr. Erskine, and he said emphatically, 'I should say not!' I asked a second man and he said, 'I wish I were.' That shows at least one man has read your books."

"Yes, it does," replied Dr. Erskine. "But which one?"

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Marmaduke's Party*

By LE PELLEY


WE'VE BEEN HELPING MARMADUKE COLLECT VOTES FOR SEVERAL DAYS, BUT WE STILL DON'T KNOW WHAT PARTY HE IS WITH !!
AND WE REALLY OUGHT TO KNOW!
MARMADUKE— EITHER YOU TELL US WHAT PARTY YOU BELONG TO OR WE WON'T HELP YOU ANY MORE.
ARE YOU A DEMOCRAT, REPUBLICAN, OR SOCIALIST OR.....
OH, I AM NONE OF THOSE....
WELL, WHAT ARE YOU THEN ?
MY FATHER TOLD ME THERE WAS SOME GOOD IN EACH PARTY....
SO I AM THINKING I OUGHT TO COMBINE THE BEST FEATURES OF EACH — AND CALL IT SOMETHING LIKE THE SOCIAL-DEMICAN PARTY !
?
?
TOP

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Job for Everybody*

By CARMACK

Well, ol' Togo has a regular job as doorbell ringer now—
At least the postman seems only too glad to have him go along and push the bell for him at the homes where he leaves mail—
And he must have thought I needed a job, too, because every now and then he gives me a small package to carry—
which suits me to a "T"—
CARMACK

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Neither Communism Nor Fascism

THIS newspaper is still unconvinced that the American choice is between communism and fascism. It does not believe that the presidential campaign in the United States will be decided by the voters' antipathies for one or another European dictatorship. It is confident that American citizens with few exceptions register at the polls not their fears, their resentments or their hatreds so much as their loyalties to constitutional methods, their hopes for larger opportunities, and their thoughtful views as to what kind of government will give them the greatest assurance of those things.

The Monitor believes that one of the stanchest bulwarks of self-government is this insistence on voting *for* something instead of *against* somebody. We have observed that the present dictatorships have been set up by leaders whose appeal was almost wholly to the people's fears or their hatreds. We shall oppose, therefore, every effort of American political partisans to write the name of a bogey on the November ballot. We do not believe that either Moscow or Hearst deserves a place —even a negative place—there.

Some time ago the Monitor expressed its conviction that Mr. Hearst was not an issue in the campaign. We pointed out that the Republican candidate could not in fairness be blamed because the publisher was one of his earliest and most ardent supporters. Mr. Landon quickly showed his opposition to pet Hearst measures like the teachers' oath and hidden taxes. In the same way we believe the American people will not hold Mr. Roosevelt responsible for any support that may be given him by small radical groups. They will respect his statement that he "does not want and does not welcome" the support of individuals or groups taking orders from alien sources.

Moreover, they will require more proof than has yet been offered by the Hearst press that Moscow is indeed backing the Democratic ticket. Some newspaper men remember that ten years ago that press uncovered some "secret documents" disclosing a Moscow-Mexico plot against the United States, documents which were quickly shown to be forgeries. Some of the present material may have a better basis, but reasonable men will question whether the statement of the Communist candidate for President expressing the belief that workers who support Mr. Roosevelt need not be barred from co-operation with the Communists is any reason to blame the President.

If the argument is put on the basis of whether the President is promoting communistic ideas, it becomes more nearly one of reasoned judgment. There are those who believe the trend toward centralization, although now largely halted by Supreme Court decisions and recovery from the tensions of depression, would take America perilously close to communism. If they eschew mere epithets or attempts to frighten rather than persuade, these citizens may help to determine where regimentation begins. There are others who shout "fascism" and point to Mr. Hearst and the Liberty League as bogies, declaring the Republican Party is heading the country toward an equal amount of regimentation and dictatorship under the control of business leaders. Again, there is room for reasonable and factual efforts to determine the extent of such dangers.

For ourselves we question any argument that begins with epithets or appeals to fears of foreign systems. We believe the American people can learn from the experience of foreign governments. But they will learn most by taking as examples the constructive solutions worked out by democracies which come closer to their own condition—Britain and her dominions, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, Switzerland. Looking there, we believe they will find that any necessary amount of governmental control of business can be achieved under democratic processes and without resort to suppression and force.

We do not expect a Republican party which contains millions of progressives to become an agent of fascism; we do not expect a Democratic party which includes millions of southern conservatives to go communistic. We expect to see both major parties rejecting rabble-rousing, issue-hiding labels which only make for a bitterness that ultimately resorts to force. Americans can solve their problems by free discussion and peaceful balloting.

How to Cut Electric Bills

ADVOCATES and opponents of municipal ownership engaged in a series of bitter controversies at the Third World Power Conference which met at Washington, and made all the more striking their agreement on one point. Both sides praised the ingenious method of rate regulation now in vogue in the District of Columbia. John E. Zimmerman, president of the Philadelphia United Gas Improvement Company, and other power chiefs endorsed the plan, and so did some of the harshest critics of the utilities, including William E. Mosher, director of the Syracuse University School of Citizenship, and James C. Bonbright, trustee of the New York State Power Authority.

As a matter of sheer ingenuity, and because of the all-round benefits which the Washington plan has brought to consumers, government, and utility company alike, the device should be better known. To begin with, it does not include municipal ownership, and the local power company runs its own business in its own way, although under strict city regulation. The distinctive feature of the affair is a sliding rate scale by which the company is permitted to share the benefits of increased efficiency with the public it serves, if it can show a return above a certain percentage. In other words, the company gets a fat bonus for being efficient, and the benefits of its efficiency are passed on to the fortunate purchasers of electricity of the capital. The same system that works in Washington, it would seem, could work anywhere.

The scheme started back in 1924. The company agreed to a 7½ per cent return on a fixed valuation of existing property at that date. Earnings above this percentage were to be divided equally between company and consumers, the consumers getting their share in reduced rates. It was a tremendous stimulus for the company to go out and improve its efficiency. Since 1925 the 7½ per cent base has been reduced (along with basic rates generally over the country) first to 7, and now to 6½ per cent. But above that base the Potomac Electric Power Company has earned bonuses for its efficiency and low rates such that it has actually distributed on an average 14 per cent in the various classes of stock from 1925 to 1935. Profits from increased efficiency have also spilled over regularly to consumers, in progressive rate reductions. The total of such reductions to date equals $5,000,000.

Messrs. Mosher and Bonbright, two harsh critics of most utilities, explain that by virtue of this plan, Washington now has one of the lowest rate levels in America, while simultaneously, the average residential consumption of electricity has shot upward as fast as rates came down. Indeed, the one development has led to the other, for the company was given a cash incentive to mass production, at the same time that mass production was found to reduce costs and bring lower rates. Instead of a "vicious cycle" it was a beneficent cycle.

"And With Perswasive Accent"

"SHOPS by Milton's cottage? Then paradise is lost indeed." With this persuasive plea the London Observer announces a drive to prevent, not the destruction but "obliterative isolation" of John Milton's cottage at Chalfont-St. Giles. Three acres of elm-favored field still preserve in some degree the setting's poetic atmosphere.

But the demands of commerce encroach, and shop windows, which may indeed be paradise for wives' eyes but are often hard trials for husbands' pocketbooks, would now unhallow the spot. The reports from Chalfont and vicinity carry a strong appeal. Here the last verses of Paradise Lost — in which, as the argument puts it, the Cherubim take "thir stations to guard the place" — were penned. And the cottage at Chalfont is held the more important as the only remaining residence of the poet.

Six thousand quick dollars are required to save the setting of this historical gem whose sparkle is felt if not seen wherever language is rooted in the grand English that Milton knew. Men's quest for money threatens it, men's quest for the best things money can buy may help to save it.

It Doesn't Make Sense

WHEN his automobile hit two pedestrians in the early morning hours of Sunday a driver told the police that, in the preceding twelve hours, he had taken four drinks.

Four drinks—two fatalities.

Coroners' inquests, medical testimony and police evidence pile up proof on proof that the smallest quantities of alcohol imbibed in any form tend to narcotize the driver and play hob with the driving. To such an extent is this generally recognized that few persons now will knowingly ride with a drinking driver. Unhappily the pedestrian and the non-drinking motorist everywhere are exposed to the recklessness which intoxicants release.

Four drinks—two victims.

Everyone knows these things. Still the list grows longer of daily disasters due to drink. What is being done about it? What can be done about it? One thing could be done at once. All along the speed highways, interspersed, ironically enough, with warnings to motorists to drive with care, rise the signs of the makers and distributors of the liquors which admittedly is one cause of these tragic occurences.

To put the case in the mildest possible form, it doesn't make sense that an industry should be permitted to invite drivers to drug themselves into a state that so often leads to saddening disaster. The highways, at least, should be freed of such suggestions.

If the "trade" really is sincere in its protestations against uncurbed license in drink advertising here is one place in which to start its own house cleaning.

Women in a Men's World

Book News of the Day

"WHO are these females?" demanded James Gordon Bennett on one of his infrequent visits to the editorial rooms in Herald Square. "Fire them all."

Temporarily his word may have prevailed; but, once the nose of his ship was again pointed out to sea, we know that the women crept back. For ever since Sally Joy, soon after the Civil War, forced her way into a job on the Boston Post, women have not ceased to desire and to demand their right to active participation in the world of journalism. How many there have been, and what their achievements, Ishbel Ross has related in "Ladies of the Press" (New York: Harper. $3.75).

Miss Ross might have chosen as her sub-title: "Newspaper Women's Who's Who," so exhaustive has been her research into the role of American women in journalism. The author finds they have made distinguished headway in practically all branches except that of writing for the front page. Whereupon promptly she cites six examples of "the successful front-page girl." Considering her conviction that the presence of women is still more or less resented in the city room, it might be contended that Miss Ross belabors her point overmuch. After all, regard the things women *have* done—and that in the face of prejudice and of the fact that they must do everything at least ten times as well as men just because they are women.

This spirited book is crammed with their achievements, involving almost superhuman alertness, energy and perseverance, from 1889 when Nellie Bly made her trip round the world in 72 days, 6 hours and 11 minutes, down to Anne O'Hare McCormick who can have an interview with Mussolini whenever she likes and Dorothy Thompson, the "blue-eyed tornado," who has looked on nonchalantly at five revolutions.

All the others are here, too, boasting of such stirring and brilliant adventures that our head fairly swims while trying to keep abreast of them in print. Straight down the years Miss Ross tracks them, not alone in New York and Washington, but in various other American cities as well. For example, and by way of contrast, Mrs. Harland with her 20,000 letters a year on household matters, and Cora Rigby, once head of the Washington bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, who "did more than any other to break down prejudice against newspaper women in Washington."

If we had a quarrel with Miss Ross, it would be that she has given us a surfeit. She amasses mountainous testimony as to individuals and their records. She might have been more selective, she might have appraised and interpreted, she might have offered us more perspective. After all, her book is justly described as source material. Nothing is omitted, we assume, and no one. It is readable, replete with anecdote, bristling with sensationalism, witty and delectable. If the young women in America who would like to get a chance on a newspaper now number in the tens of thousands, better keep this book out of their reach. For "Ladies of the Press" contains dynamite nicely calculated to fire their latent ambitions. M. W.

Mirror of World Opinion

Kansas Progressiveness

AT PORTLAND on Saturday evening Governor Landon avowed his belief in most of the things which are believed by the liberal critics of the President. Since the ideas to which the Governor committed himself call for a reversal of certain major policies pursued not only by Mr. Roosevelt but by his Republican predecessors, the question is how seriously the speech is to be taken. For it would be possible for a candidate to say the things the Governor said and yet not to mean them very seriously. Such a speech could be dictated by the strategy of the campaign rather than by the inmost dominant convictions of the candidate.

This is a severe test to apply to a political address, but it is the only significant test when a Republican candidate takes a position which is opposed to the main trends of policy under the three Republican Presidents of the postwar era. They tolerated and fostered the growth of mergers and monopolies and they carried tariff protection to the point where it became a virtual embargo on all competitive imports. If words mean anything, Mr. Landon is against these policies. . . .

And what he was saying is what they have been saying in Kansas and the other prairie states for more than two generations. I do not find it hard to believe in the sincerity of a Kansas Republican who says he is opposed to monopoly and ruinous industrial tariffs. The modern progressive movement in America got its real start in national politics during the fight made by men like Senator Cummins of Iowa against what were then called the trusts and against the Payne-Aldrich tariff.—*Walter Lippmann in the New York Herald Tribune.*

Dictatorship vs. Democracy

A FEW weeks ago, in Soviet Russia, sixteen men were lined up and shot for conspiring against the life of Dictator Stalin.

Yesterday, in London, George Andrew McMahon received a sentence of one year at hard labor on a charge growing out of an alleged attempt against the life of King Edward VIII.

It would be difficult more effectively to dramatize one of the fundamental differences between dictatorship and democracy.

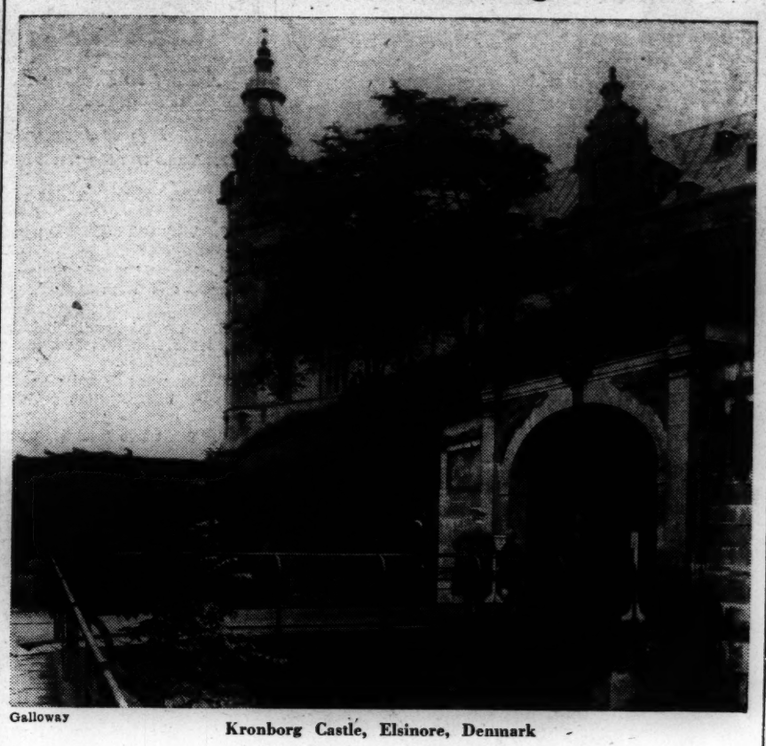
The one so keenly realizes the uncertainty of its position atop an open powder barrel that it sends to the firing squad anyone suspected of carrying a match.

The other, solidly based upon the will of the majority, feels secure in the knowledge that the assassination of no one man or group of men would overthrow the institution of government.

Which is why, by the very nature of things, no dictatorship dares permit freedom of speech, press or assembly. It cannot do so and survive.

The corollary, of course, is that democracy cannot live without them.—*New York World Telegram.*

Echoes From Kronborg Castle



Galloway

Kronborg Castle, Elsinore, Denmark

COPENHAGEN'S riviera, with its cool deer park of Klampenborg, its villa resorts bordering the sound, its middle distance views of Sweden, is made doubly attractive by having a natural goal to lure the wanderer northward. The goal is Elsinore, city of Prince Hamlet, lying thirty miles up the sound from the Danish capital. Kronborg Castle, historic watch-dog of the narrow strait between Denmark and Sweden, was elevated by an English bard to a pinnacle of such lofty prominence that it wholly overshadows in traveler interest the important city which it guards. The Danish name of this city is Helsingør and it might never have been popularly anglicized had not Shakespeare turned the limelight of his genius upon it.

I have visited Elsinore, which means to me also, I confess, Kronborg Castle, in all seasons but my first visit occurred on a blustering winter day. Ice-coated, the gray sea wall and wet frozen snow partly concealed the green roofs of the castle. Across the narrows, Sweden's shore was blanketed in white.

On Kronborg's "flag bastion," which is supposed to be Shakespeare's "Platform before the Castle of Elsinore," I found a Danish guard pacing back and forth in the keen air, trying to keep warm by his brisk movements. He was a picturesque figure wearing a gleaming scarlet cape and carrying in his belt an eighteen-inch dirk. A trifle timidly I approached the guard and, knowing no Danish asked in German the inevitable question that every visitor asks.

"*Verzeihung, Offizier.* Is this the place where the ghost of Hamlet's father appeared?"

He looked at me a little contemptuously and answered shortly, "*Das weiss ich gar nicht.*" ("I haven't the slightest idea.") Then he blew on his hands and went on pacing the bastion. His answer entertained me far more than any urbane and longwinded reply could possibly have done. It told me plainer than words that I was "just like all the rest," that I demanded, like any other doubting Thomas of the tourist world, an exact stone and mortar setting for one of the greatest imaginative scenes in dramatic literature. In general the city of Elsinore is much more accommodating to tourist psychology than was this Kronborg guard. Hamlet's resting place is eagerly pointed out in one of the city's parks and Ophelia's brook on the outskirts of the city. One is reminded of Verona, which, for a suitable fee, permits tourists to see an ancient stone washing trough known as Juliet's tomb. Such hokum is what we travelers ask for and we often get it in overdoses. It takes an occasional thick-skinned realist like my red-caped guardian of the castle to bring us down to earth.

A figure much dearer to the Danish heart than Hamlet or his father's ghost is also intimately connected with Kronborg. In a damp underground cell one is shown the actual figure of Holger Danske himself, the great national hero of ballad, who sleeps until Denmark's hour of danger shall draw nigh. Then he shall instantly awake to save his country. So long has Denmark weathered the changing centuries without serious threat of disaster that Holger Danske's beard has grown deep into the stone upon which he leans. But he will easily wrench it loose when his hour of action comes. Hans Christian Andersen has popularized this legend and it is now a part of the very fiber of the nation.

If legends and literary myths leave us cold there is enough exciting and authentic history about Kronborg to fill a book. King Frederick II built the castle in the 1580's and used it to extort tolls and freight dues from every one of the fifteen or twenty thousand ships passing annually through the sound. Not until 1857, were these dues finally abolished by the payment to Denmark of a cash sum of about $17,000,000. The maritime nations most interested in Baltic trade raised this huge ransom.

Hardly had the castle been completed when it witnessed a gala wedding ceremony seldom matched for brilliance in any land. James VI of Scotland, who was to become James I of England, was here married to Princess Anne of Denmark. She had been married to him twice before, first by proxy and then in full legal ceremony in Norway. But the Danish court wanted its own hour of pageantry and staged it sumptuously on January 21, 1590. The monarch whose name was to ring down through the ages for his patronage of a new version of the Bible was thus thrice married to a lovely child princess, for Anne was only fourteen years of age at the time. This spectacular incident was but one of dozens in which Kronborg figured, for Denmark has always been a nursery of Europe's royalty. Even at the turn of the twentieth century this was so, although other castles had then taken precedence over Kronborg. The kings of Greece and Norway, the queens of Russia and England, were all children of the Danish royal house.

I have mentioned the grimness of Kronborg's battlements in winter. The miracle of summer transforms it into a dream castle of romantic beauty. The triple moat is filled with swans. The "Platform before the Castle of Elsinore" is filled with the chatter and laughter of holiday folk, many coming from the large Swedish city of Helsingborg just across the strait. The Melancholy Dane would find it hard to concentrate today—in summer—on his vexing question whether to be or not to be. He would note that all the people visiting his castle are clearly of a mind to be, to revel in the beauty of the scene, the romance of this ancient stronghold, the clarity of the blue wavelets lapping at Kronborg's massive walls. For them the slings and arrows of outrageous fate are of negligible account. The bright sunshine of Denmark's riviera is of infinitely more importance. SYDNEY A. CLARK

The Reader Remarks—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

THE CONSTRUCTIVE NOTE by L. E. M., San Mateo, Calif., in the "Reader Remarks," "Notwithstanding party leanings, etc.," is very much appreciated. It is easy to criticize and condemn, and often to overlook much of the good that has come to us, including improved conditions in business during the last three years. Mistakes have been made—they are made daily in one's individual affairs, hence our need for studying in order to continue their correction. I believe in giving credit where credit is due. B. L.

Cleveland, Ohio.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I AM IN HEARTY ACCORD with your declaration in the editorial "Nation Above Party" that "democracy calls for reason, for temperateness, good nature and tolerance." People must realize that social purity and liberty, unto peace and prosperity, are things that must be established afresh each day, just as one's own health must be.

Norfolk, Va. S. E. CHURCHSTONE LORD

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

PEOPLE TALK about Christianity, but they have never tried it out. If they did, there would be no war and no debts. Everyone would have more joy and less fear. It is so simple that one wonders why it has not been adopted. A. ALEXANDER

New York, N. Y.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

WITH GREED displaced by a fervent desire for service throughout the transportation and distribution system of the world, poverty, unemployment and war would find but small standing ground and only slippery foothold.

York, Neb. NAT R. SIMMONS

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

FOR SIXTY-FIVE days we had no rain, May 23 to July 27. However, the value of the Kansas wheat crop—$135,000,000—practically equals the total for all crops in 1935. More than that, we have developed a President this year—a dandy. FRANK D. TOMSON

Wakarusa, Kan.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

COLONEL LINDBERGH'S vision and courage to express his sentiments in Berlin is evidence that he can lead his fellow aviators to a higher altitude of constructive thinking and unite them toward understanding the brotherhood of man. NAT B. LAITIN

Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Wide Horizon

Solomons for the "Small Fry"

By Remo M. Lombardi

I SAT in a crowded courtroom in New York City a few weeks ago and watched a procedure which should as much to bolster the average citizen's respect for law as anything that has occurred in many years. It was the new small claims court of the City of New York, copied after those which have been doing good service in Cleveland and Boston. The sole purpose of this new court is to protect the financial rights of "the little man" and to provide him with a tribunal of justice where, without lawyer or jury, his legal rights will be upheld and justice meted out to defendant and plaintiff alike.

This new court, which has been in action just under two years, handles claims up to $50 and is already handling 25,000 cases a year. It is primarily a small tradesman's and workingman's court, settling claims and damage suits fairly for those who formerly had no redress at law because they could not afford the services of lawyers; or whose claims were so small that the returns to them would be dissipated through the costs of ordinary court procedure.

In New York City, these new courts are presided over by referees. They are usually retired judges of the Magistrates Courts, selected because of their wisdom and experience in the ways of the law and having the long experience needed to judge the relative honesty of the people who come before them. For in these courts the judge is counsel for the plaintiff and the defendant alike. He is judge and jury all in one.

A summons is served on a defendant by registered mail and the total cost to the plaintiff is twenty-one cents. Each party in the case tells his story to the judge in his own way and judgment is given immediately.

The court is for the individual. He may bring a claim against another individual or a corporation. But no corporation may bring suit against an individual in these minor courts. As a result, the average party bringing the complaint is a workman suing for wages due him; a tenant sued for unpaid rent; a young housewife asking payment for damages to a dress from a cleaner or a hundred and one other everyday sort of people who feel that they have been unjustly deprived of small sums in the ordinary course of living.

This court apparently realizes that to the workingman or tradesman in the small earnings group a relatively minor claim is just as important as is a large claim to his wealthy neighbor who sues in the upper courts. To many who appear in these courts, the small amounts sued for often mean the difference between adequate food for their families during the ensuing week or no food.

On my day as a spectator in court I had the pleasure of watching Judge John M. Cragen, venerable former magistrate, handle more than fifty cases in one day. There was one major difference between this court and the many others I have attended. At the end of each case the judge asked each party if they were satisfied with the verdict, and in nearly every instance both parties to the action felt that justice had been done.

There are a few cases, particularly, which stand out in my memory which illustrate the type of work these courts are doing. In one of them, a young Italian woman was being sued for a month's rent by her landlady. It seemed that she and her husband and baby had lived in a small flat for a number of years when her husband lost his job. He found work at a smaller wage and it was necessary for them to go to live with their parents. They gave the landlady a month's notice as required, but when the time came for them to move, the mother was ill and they delayed two days of the new month. The landlady, piqued at losing a tenant and having no one else to rent the flat, sued for the next month's rent.

The judge determined that the young woman was telling the truth. He found she and her husband were almost destitute and that they had not kept a new tenant from moving in by their delay.

His decision was that they pay the pro rata rent for the two days they were in the apartment at the rate of fifty cents a week and dismissed the landlady's action.

All of the cases were of a like nature. In no instance, if the case went against a defendant, was he asked to pay more than he could afford. In most cases, payments were broken down into small weekly payments commensurate with a man's income. A householder who had not paid a painter $25 because he could not afford to was ordered to pay off his indebtedness at fifty cents a week.

There was no hurry about the procedure. Everyone had his say. And yet it was amazing how many cases were handled in that day.

After court was over I talked to the judge and congratulated him on the work he was doing.

"Well," he said, "when I was first asked to take this job, I didn't want to do it as I felt it was quite a comedown after my long experience on the bench and then as a Special Referee handling complicated cases for the higher courts. Now I know its about the most important work I've ever done.

"This court is the friend of the little man and through it we expect to build up a respect for law and order that will be of far-reaching benefit."